

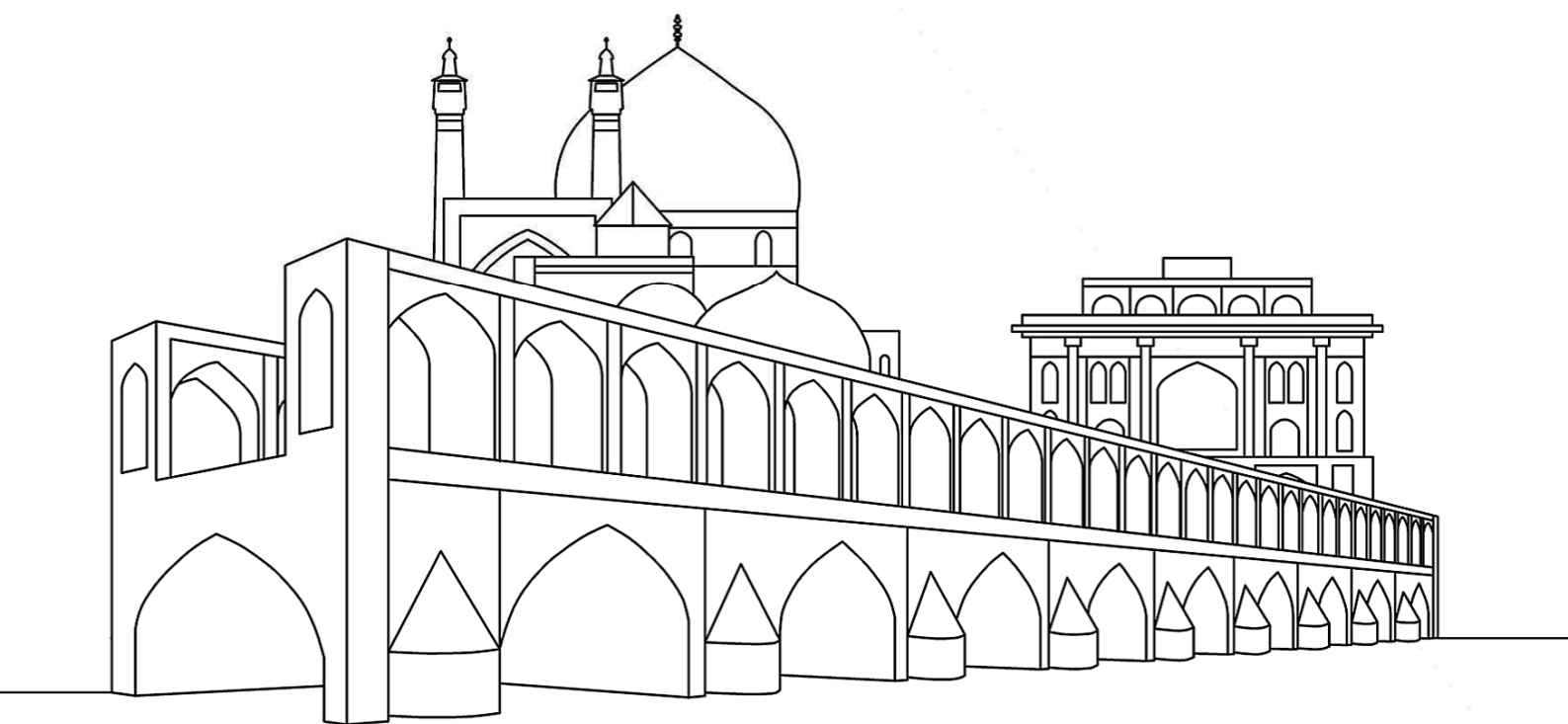
ISFAHAN



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MONUMENTS

NAQSHE JAHAN SQUARE

Naqsh-e Jahan Square is one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites.

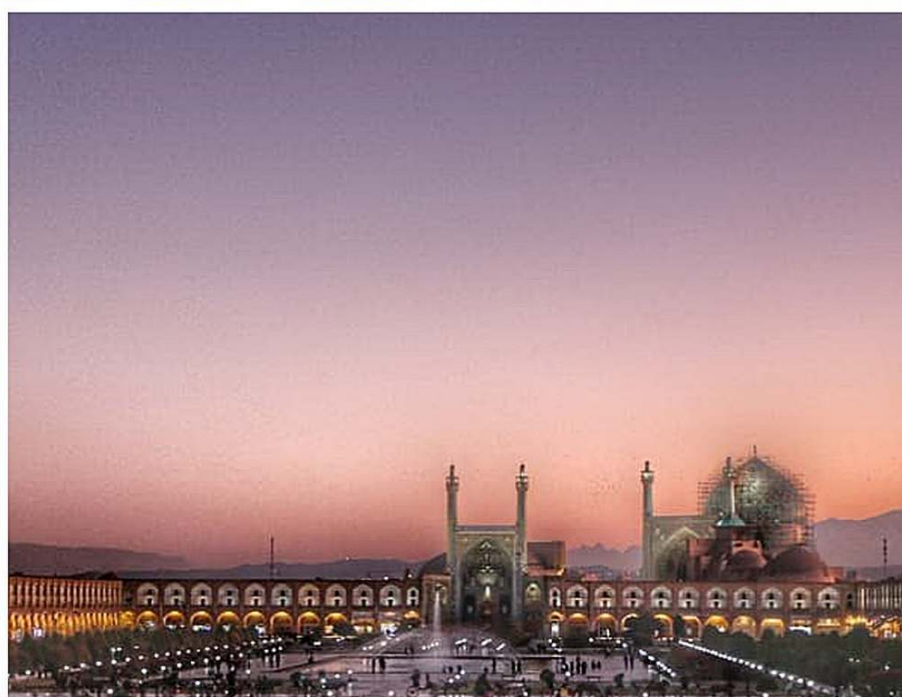
Address: Hafez Street



Naqshe Jahan Square, is a square situated at the center of Isfahan. Constructed between 1598 and 1629, it is 160 metres wide by 560 metres long. The square is surrounded by buildings from the Safavid era. The Shah Mosque is situated on the south side of this square. On the west side is the Ali Qapu Palace. Sheikh Lotf Allah Mosque is situated on the eastern side of this square and at the northern side Qeysarie Gate opens into the Isfahan Grand Bazaar.



NAQSH E JAHAN SQUARE



IMAM MOSQUE

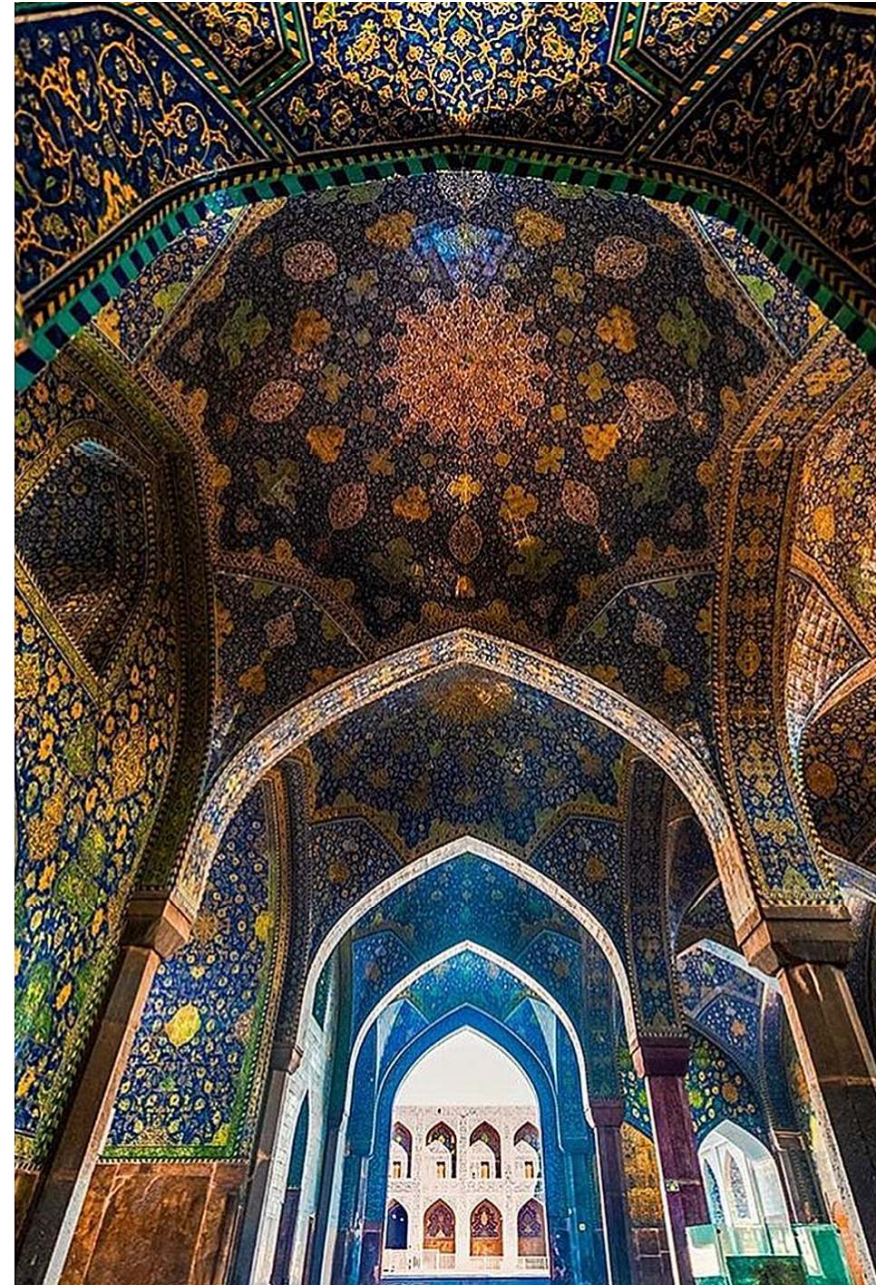
Imam Mosque has a unique architecture and also great tile work in Naqshe Jahan Square.

Address: Naqshe Jahan Square



The Imam Mosque, also known as New Abbasi Mosque, Royal Mosque, or Shah Mosque after the Iranian Revolution, is a mosque in Isfahan, Iran, standing in south side of Naghsh-e Jahan Square. It was built during the Safavid dynasty, ordered by Abbas I of Persia.

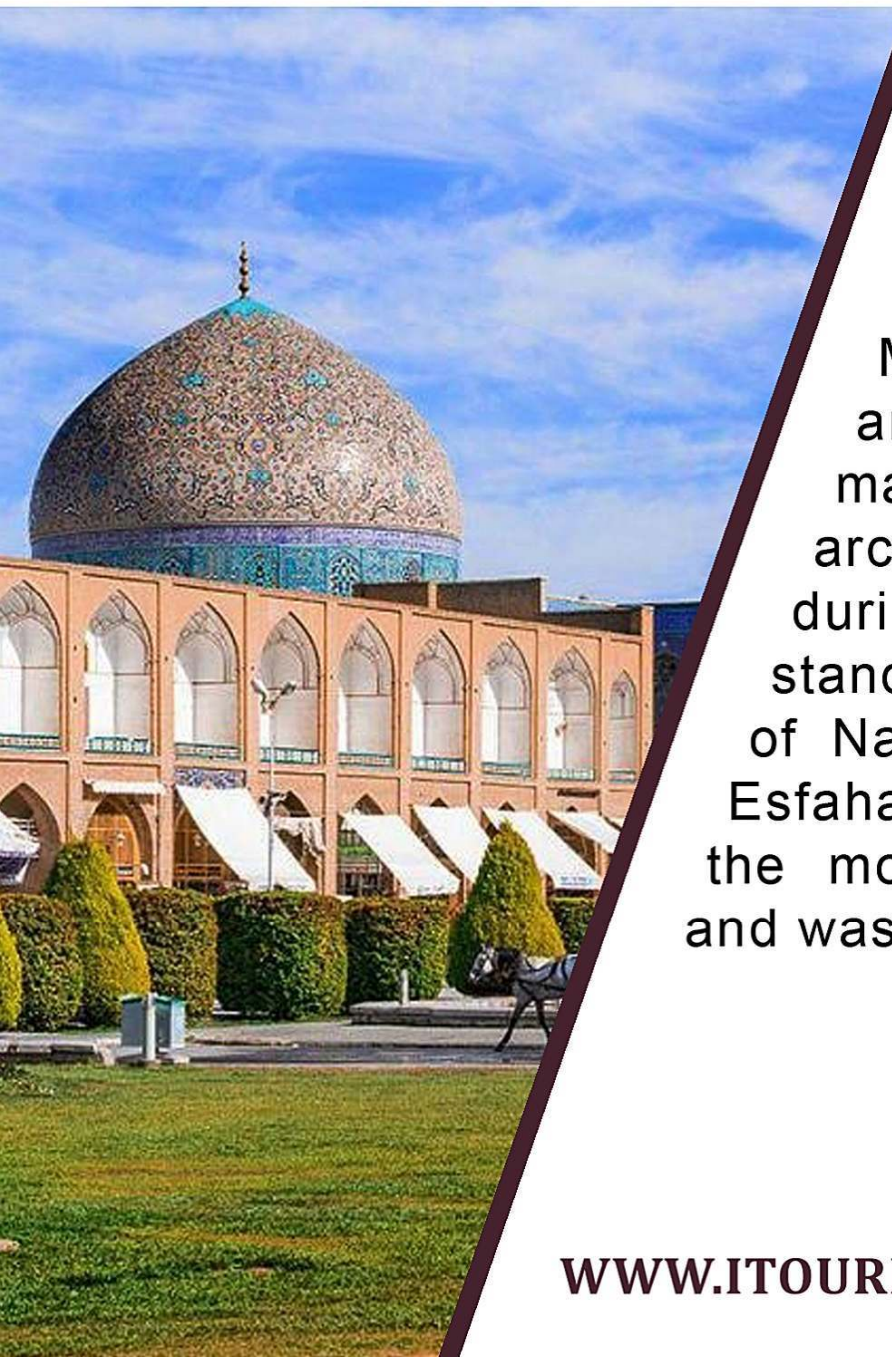
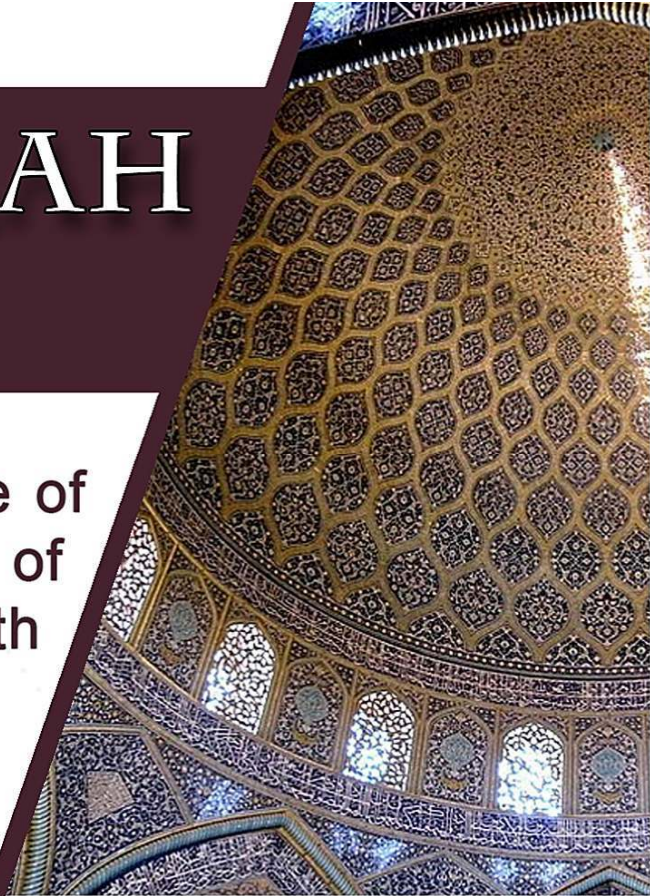




SH. LOTFOLLAH MOSQUE

Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque is one of the architectural masterpieces of Iranian architecture in the 16th century.

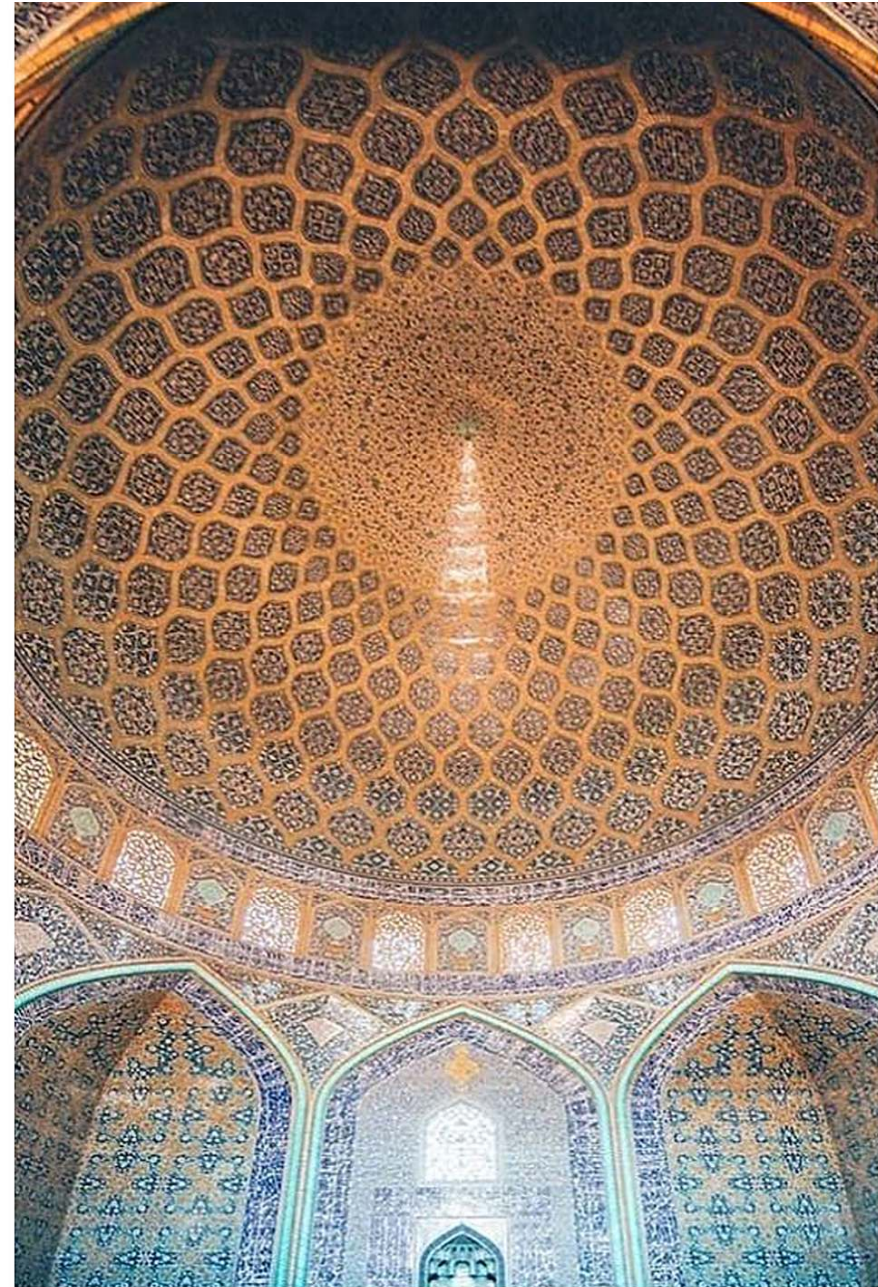
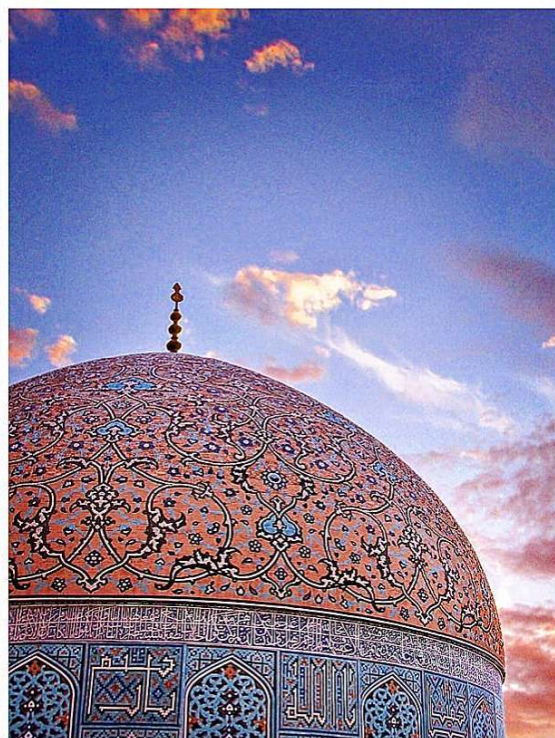
Address: Naqshe Jahan Square



Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque is one of the architectural masterpieces of Iranian architecture that was built during the Safavid Empire, standing on the eastern side of Naghsh-e Jahan Square, Esfahan, Iran. Construction of the mosque started in 1603 and was finished in 1619.

SHEYKH LOTFOLLAH MOSQUE

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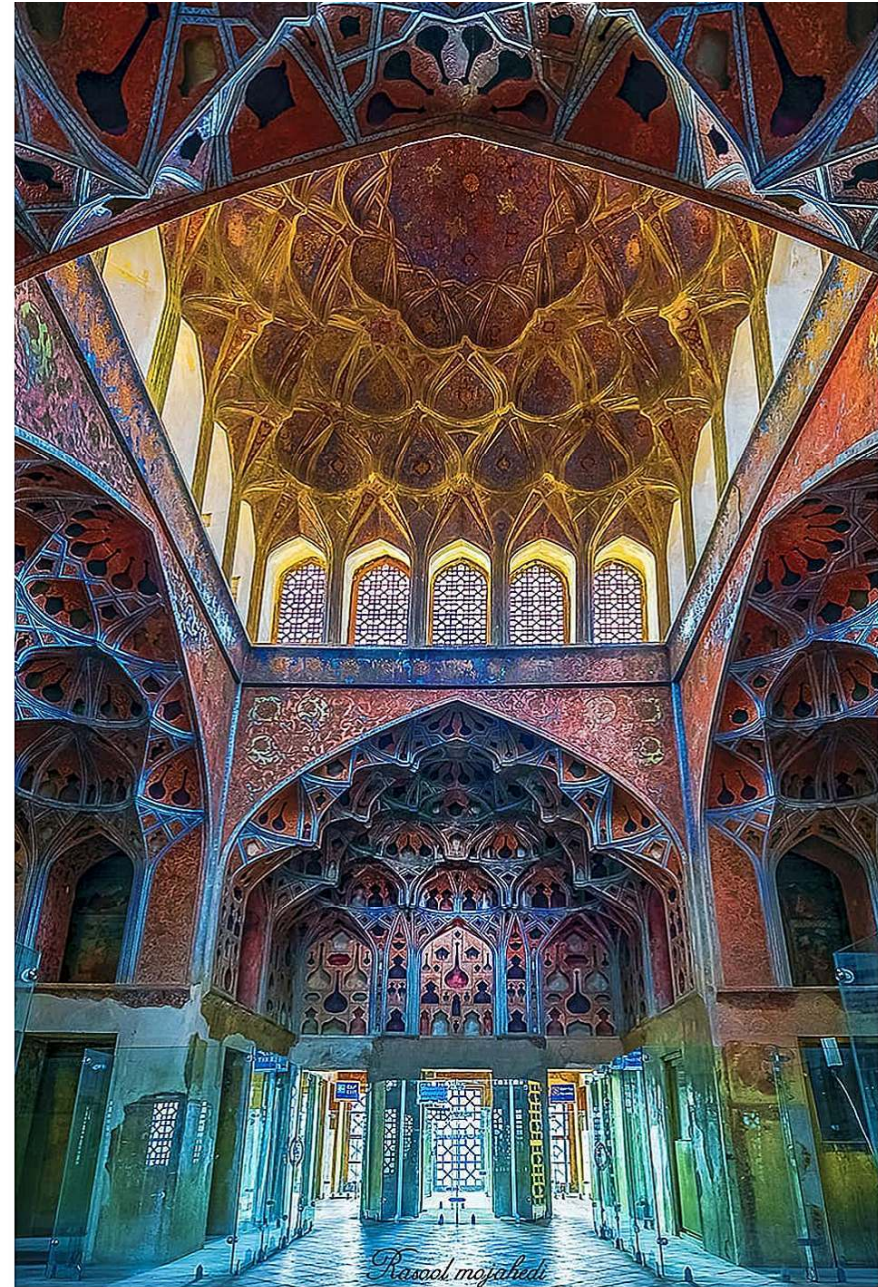
ALI QAPU PALACE

Ali Qapu Palace is one of the most magnificent palaces of 17th century.

Address: Naqshe Jahan Square



At the west of Naghshe Jahan Square, just in front of the Sheikh Lotfollah mosque, one of the most magnificent palaces of 17th century is located. The Ali Qapu palace is well-known palace all over Iran. The first part of palace was built in 1597. It was used as a Residential palace. It is forty-eight meters high and there are six floors, each accessible by a difficult spiral staircase.



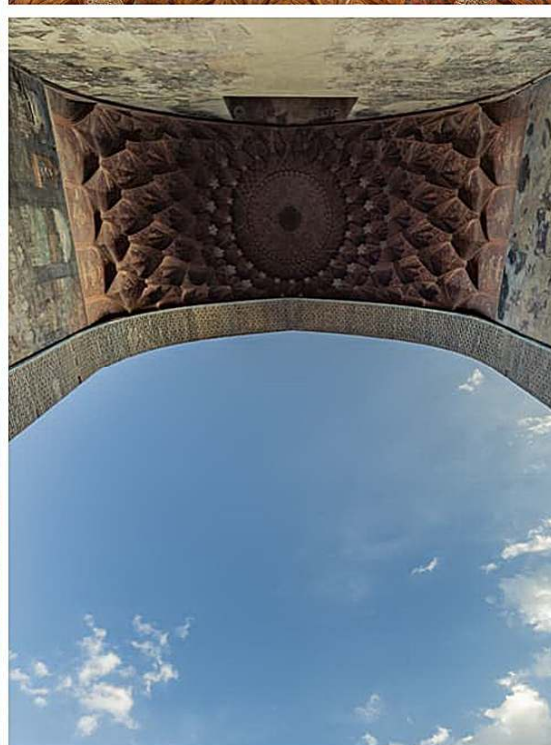
QEYSARIEH BAZAAR

Qeysarieh Bazaar is an ancient mall for handicrafts in Naqshe Jahan Square.

Address: Naqshe Jahan Square



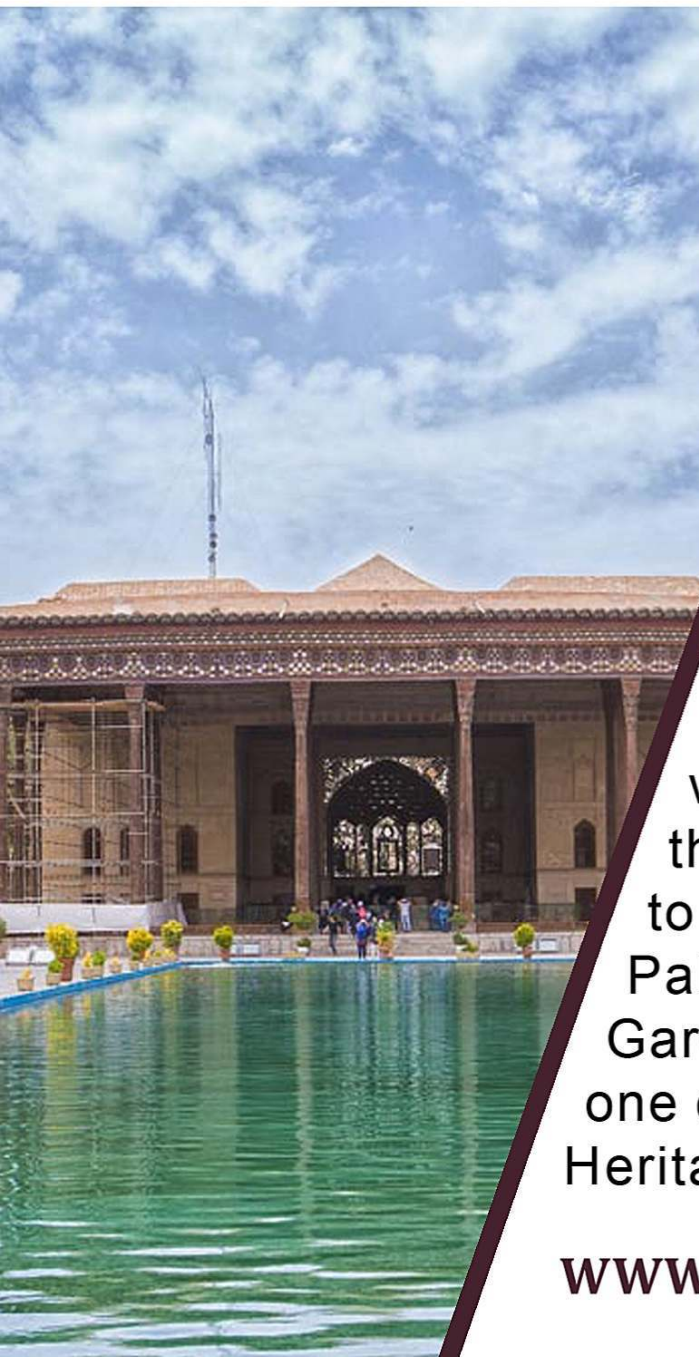
Qeysarieh is a traditional mall in Naqshe Jahan Square which is known as Shahi Bazaar. It has multiple entrances being the greatest mall during Safavid period. This is a well-known center for buying handicrafts. The construction was initiated by Shah Abbas and led by architect Shaykh Bahaei.



CHEHEL SOTOUN PALACE

Chehel Sotoun was inspired by twenty slender wooden columns which, when reflected in the waters of the fountain, are said to appear to be forty.

Address: Ostandari Street



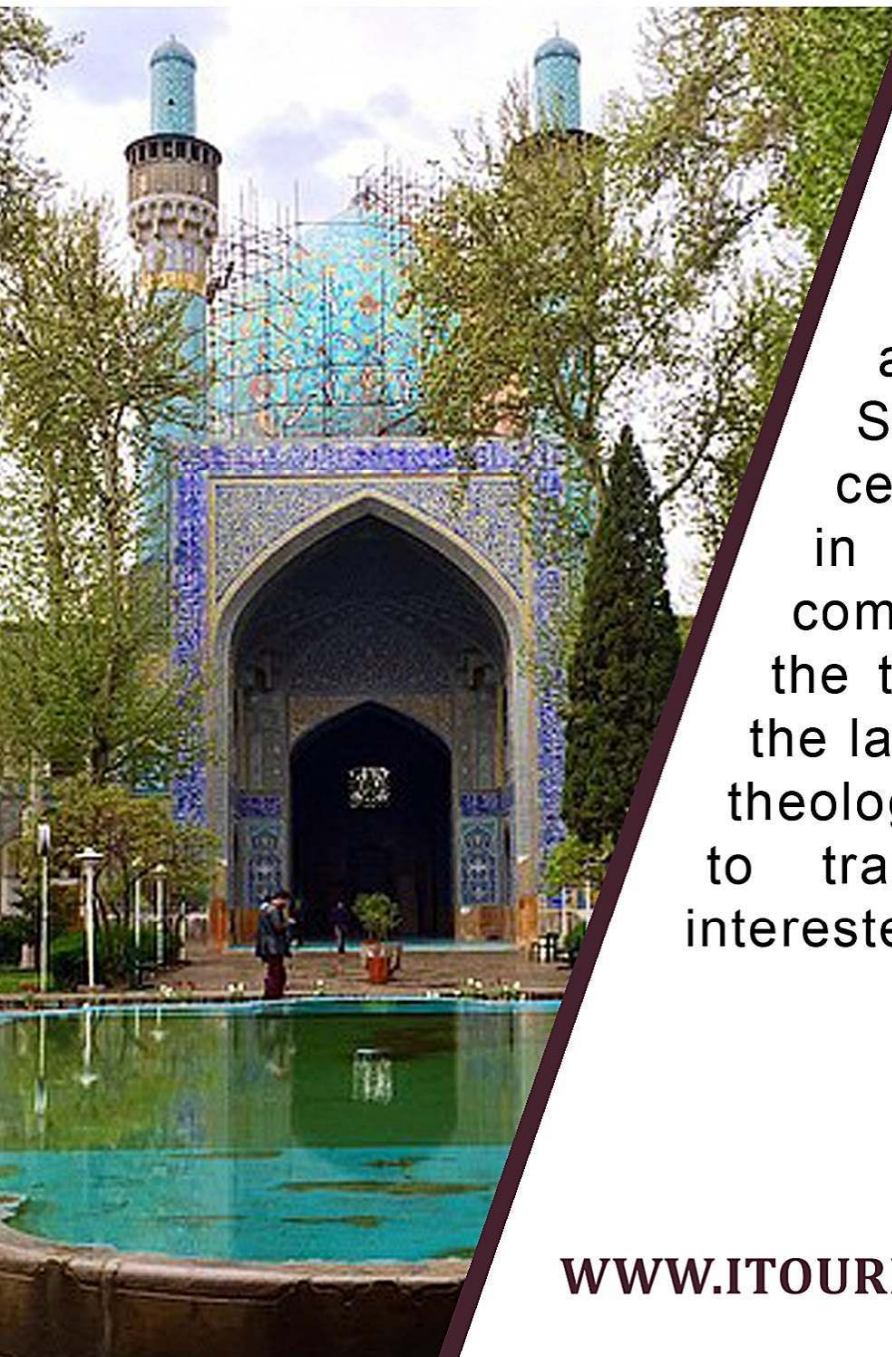
Chehel Sotoun, is a pavilion in the middle of a park at the far end of a long pool, in Isfahan, built by Shah Abbas II to be used for his receptions. The name, meaning "Forty Columns" in Persian, was inspired by the twenty slender wooden columns supporting the entrance pavilion, which, when reflected in the waters of the fountain, are said to appear to be forty. The Chehel Sotoun Palace is among the 9 Iranian Gardens which are registered as one of the Iran's 23 registered World Heritage Sites.



CHAHARBAGH SCHOOL

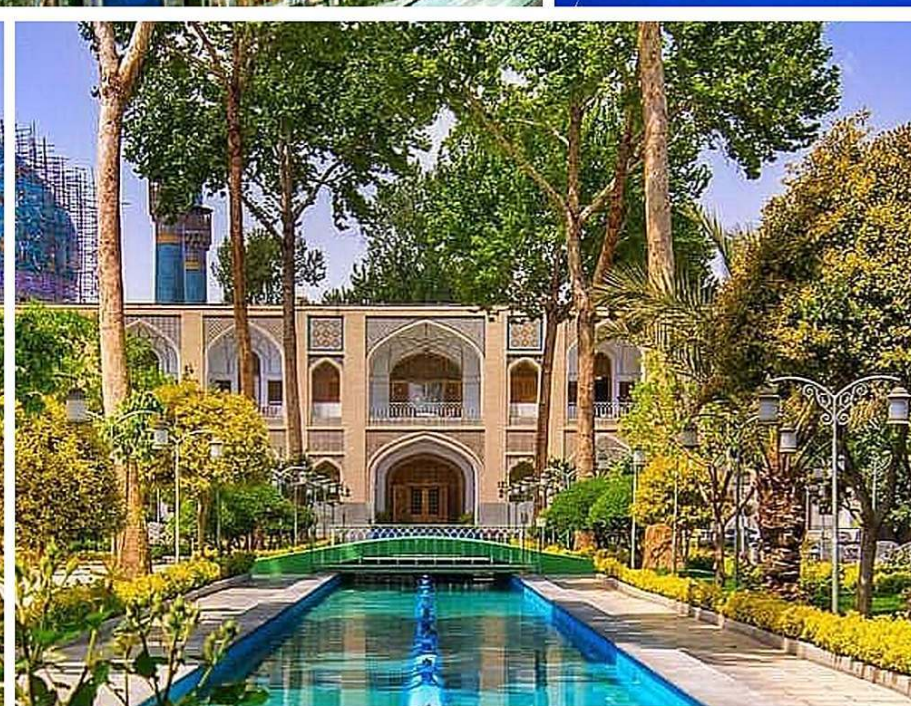
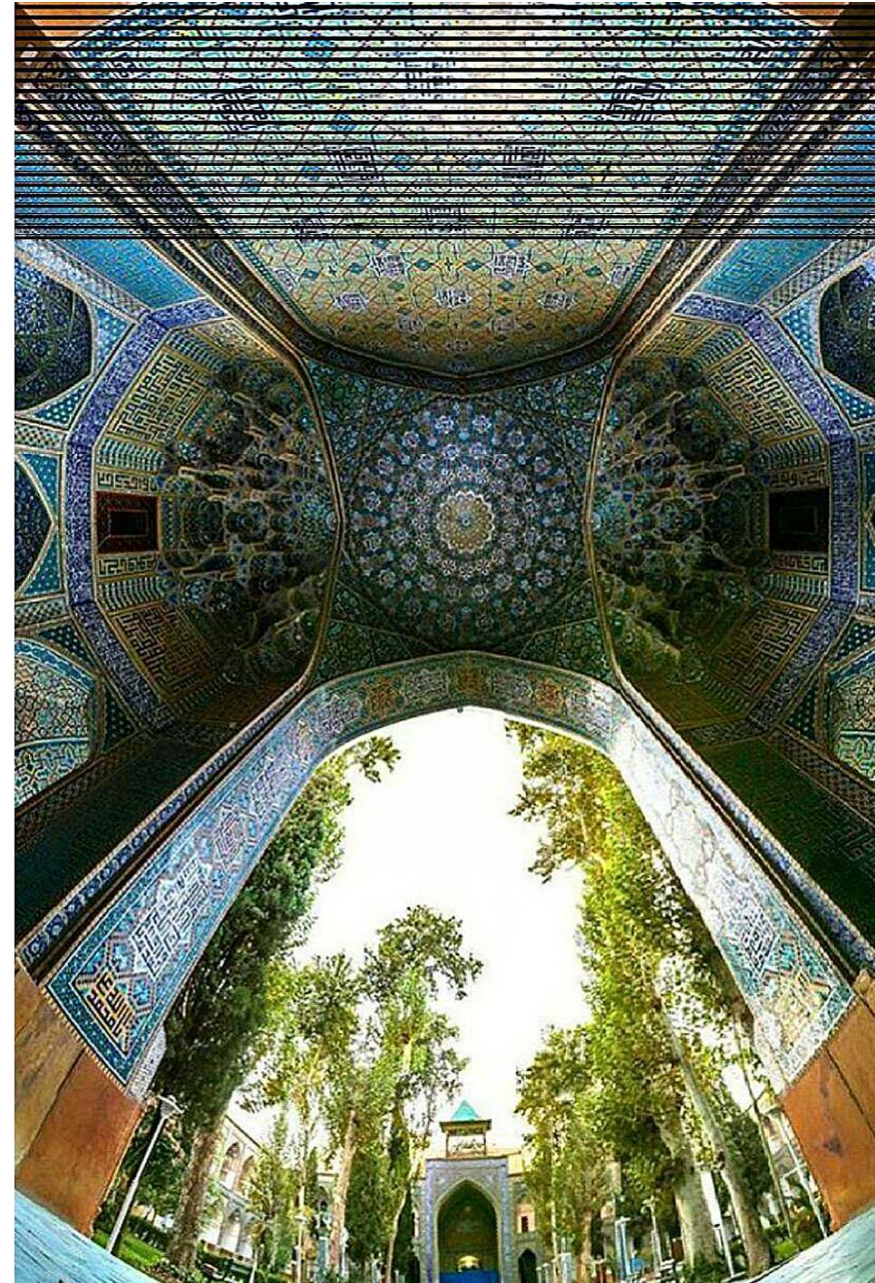
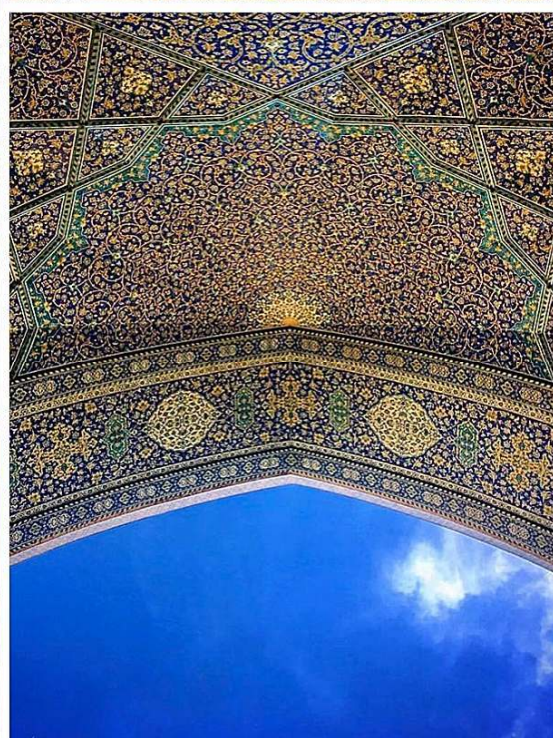
Chahar Bagh School is one of the most beautiful monuments of the Safavid era in Isfahan, Iran.

Address: Chaharbagh Abbasi St



Chahar Bagh School, also known as Shah School, is a 17-18th century cultural complex in Isfahan, Iran. The compound was built during the time of Soltan Hossein, the last king of, to serve as a theological and clerical school to train those who were interested in such sciences.

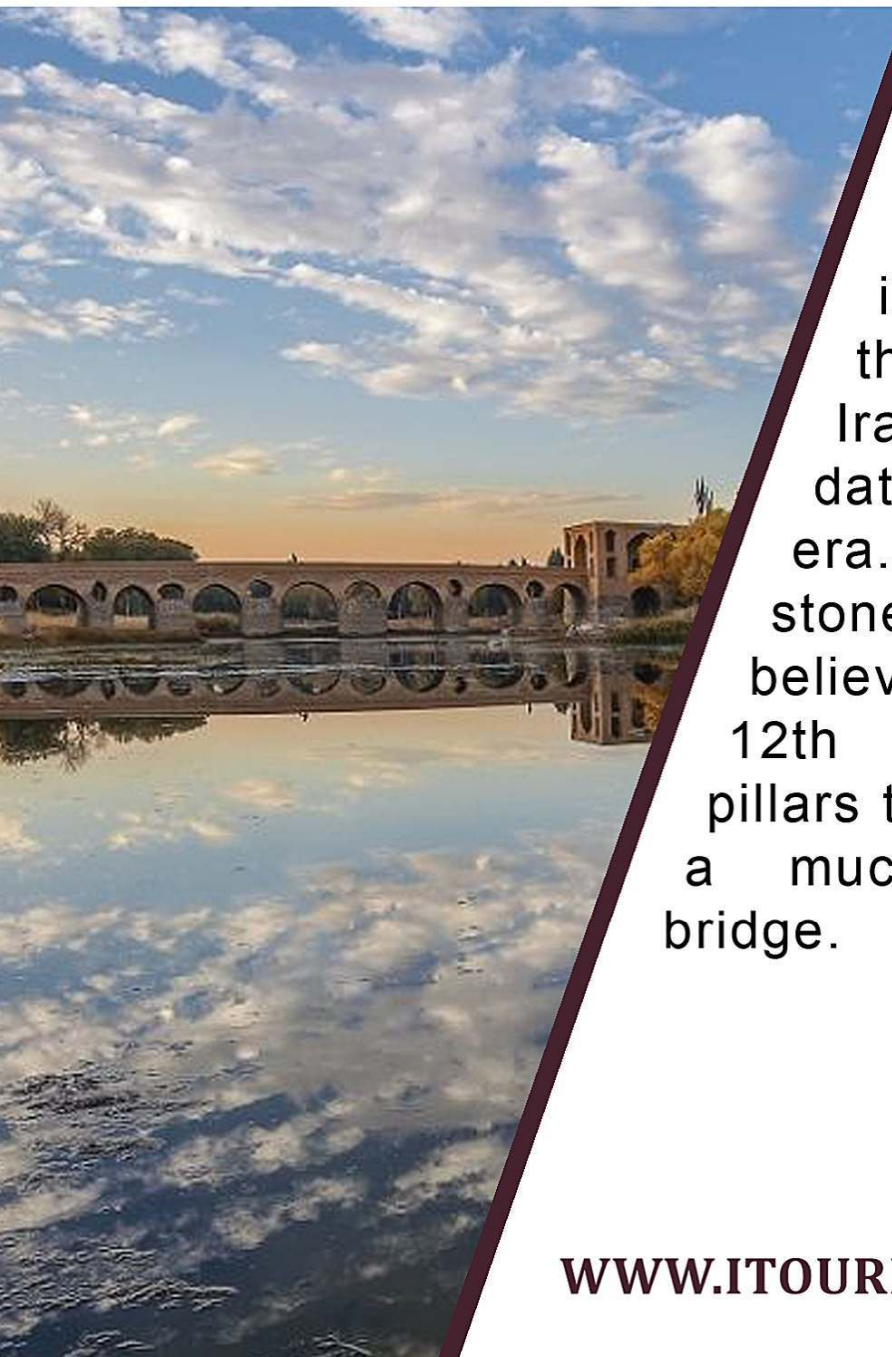
CHAHARBAGH SCHOOL



SHAHRESTAN BRIDGE

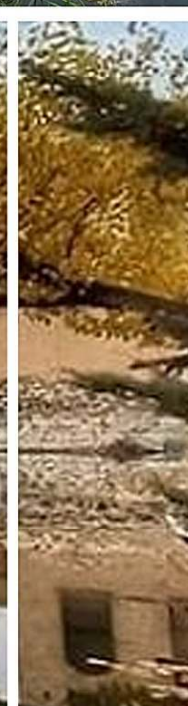
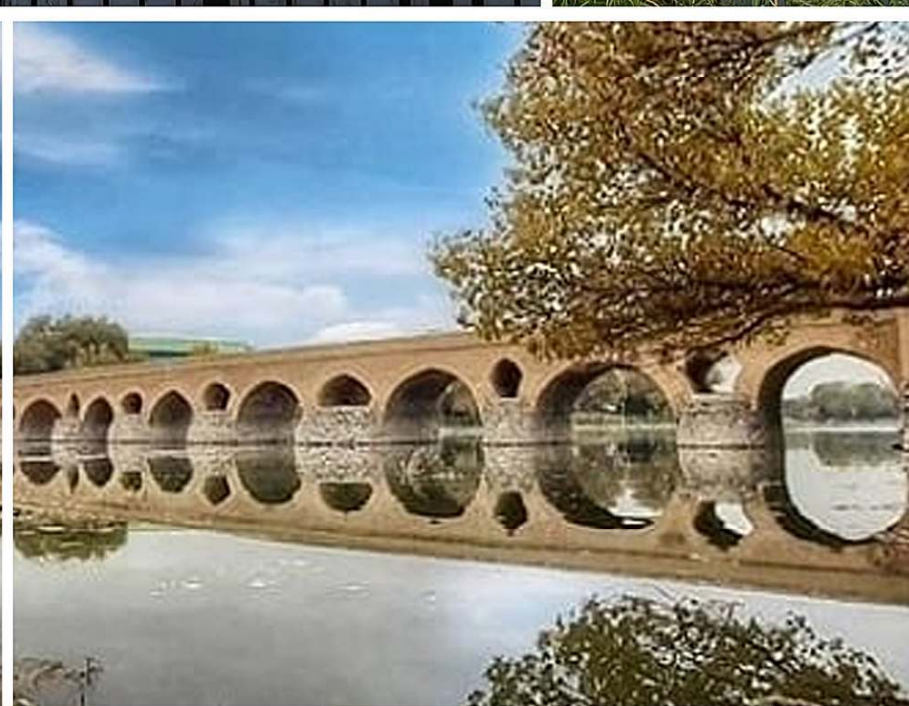
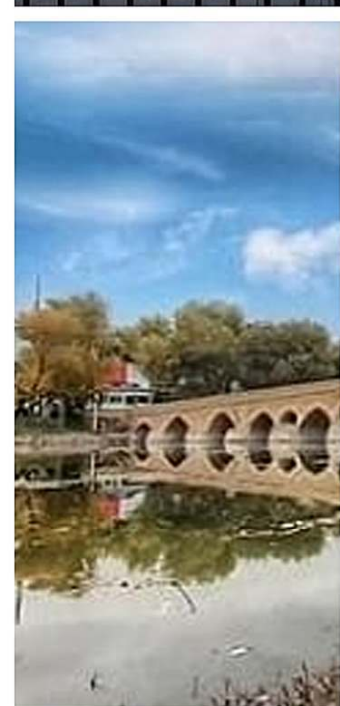
The Shahrestan Bridge is the oldest bridge on the Zayanderud River in Iran.

Address: Salman Farsi Street



The Shahrestan Bridge is the oldest bridge on the Zayandeh River in Iran. The foundations date back to the Sasanian era. Most of its 11-arched stone and brick structure is believed to date from the 12th century, although the pillars themselves remain from a much earlier Sassanian bridge.

SHAHRESTAN BRIDGE



SIOSEPOL BRIDGE

Siosepol is constructed in the ax of Isfahan on Zayanderud River connecting Chahar Bagh streets.

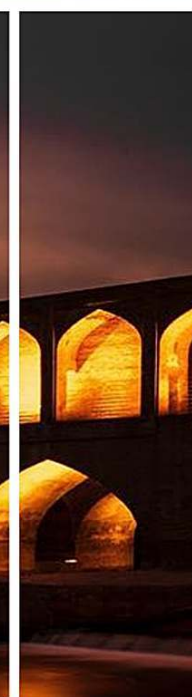
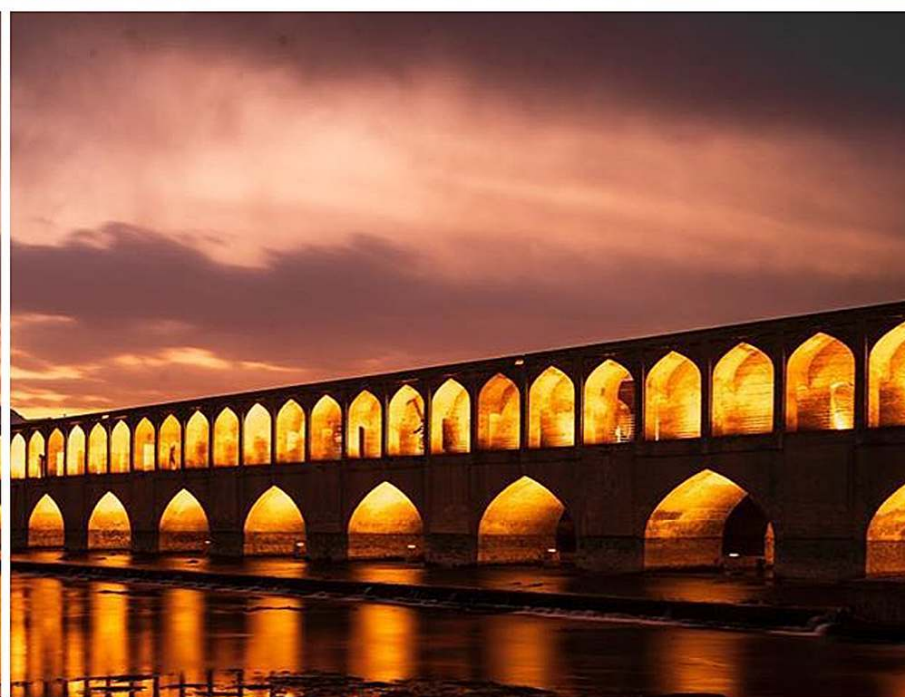
Address: Chahar Bagh Ave



Siosepol Bridge is a stone double-deck arch bridge in Isfahan, Iran. It is also called Allah-Verdi Khan Bridge. Siosepol Bridge is built by the chancellor Allahverdi Khan Undiladze on commission from Shah Abbas whose chancellor he was. Construction of the bridge began in 1599 and ended 1602. Bridge is long 298 meters and wide 13.75 meters. It has 33 spans from which it gets its name with the longest span of 5.6 meters, crosses Zayandeh River and is located in the southern end of Chahar Bagh Avenue.



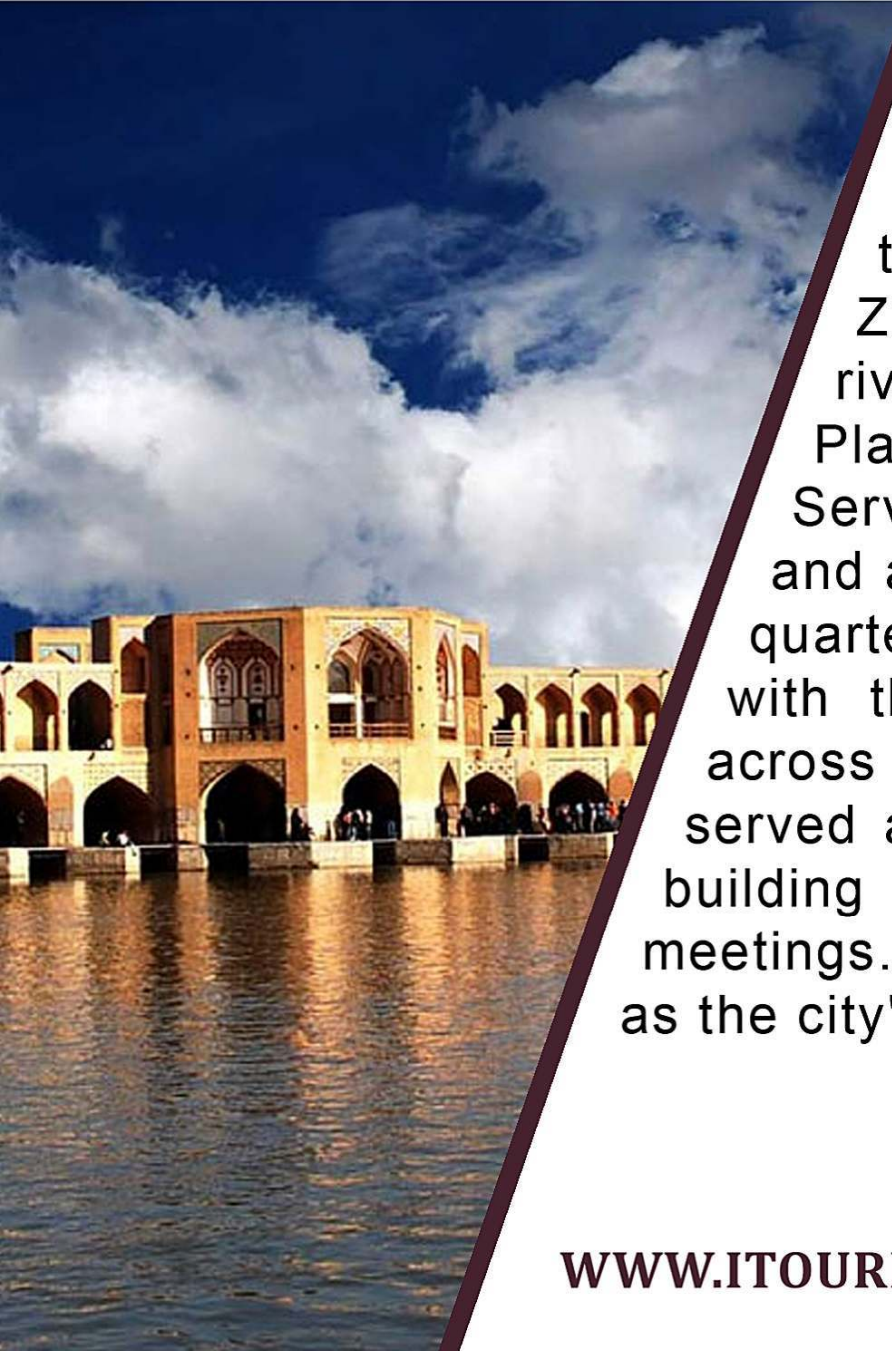
SIOSEPOL BRIDGE



KHAJU BRIDGE

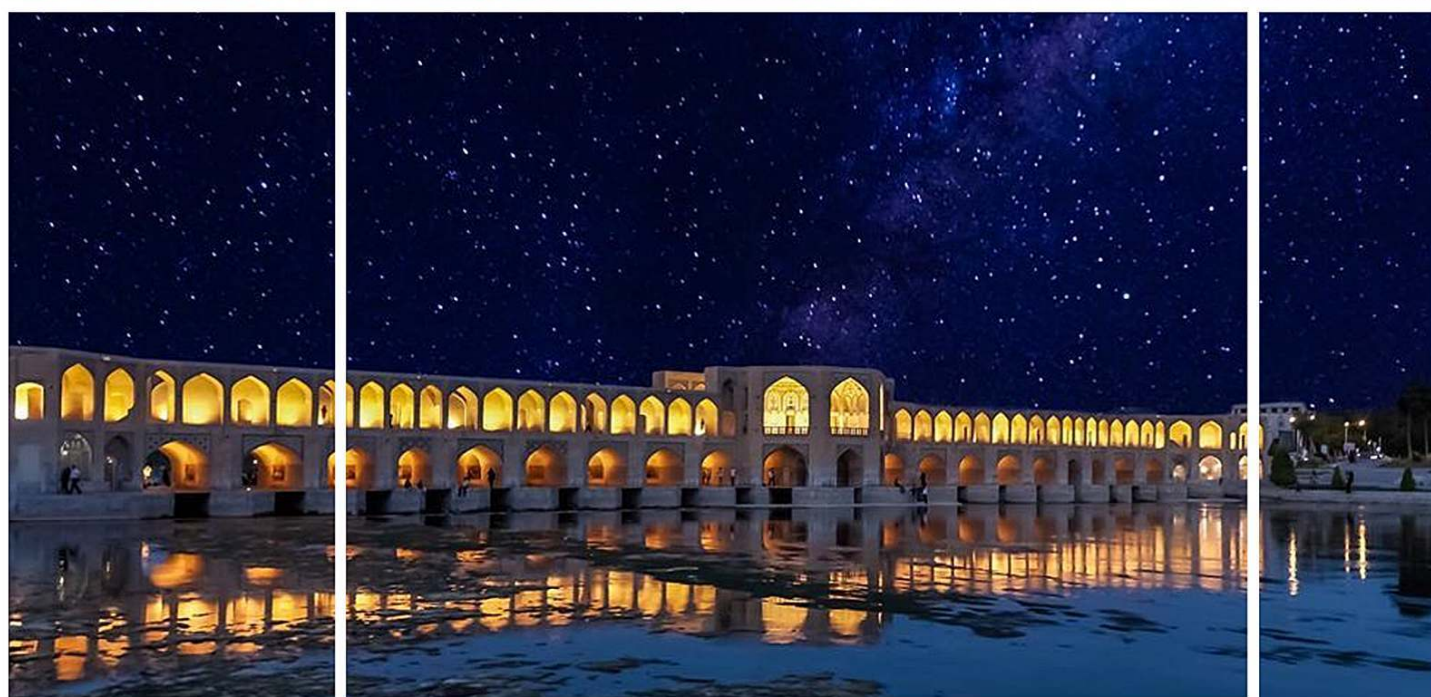
Khaju is an ancient Safavid Era bridge on Zayanderud River with pedestrain path and a mansion.

Address: Kamal Esmaeil St



Khaju Bridge is one of the historical bridges on Zayanderud, the largest river of the Iranian Plateau, in Isfahan, Iran. Serving as both a bridge and a weir, it links the Khaju quarter on the north bank with the Zoroastrian quarter across the Zayanderud. It also served a primary function as a building and a place for public meetings. It has been described as the city's finest bridge.

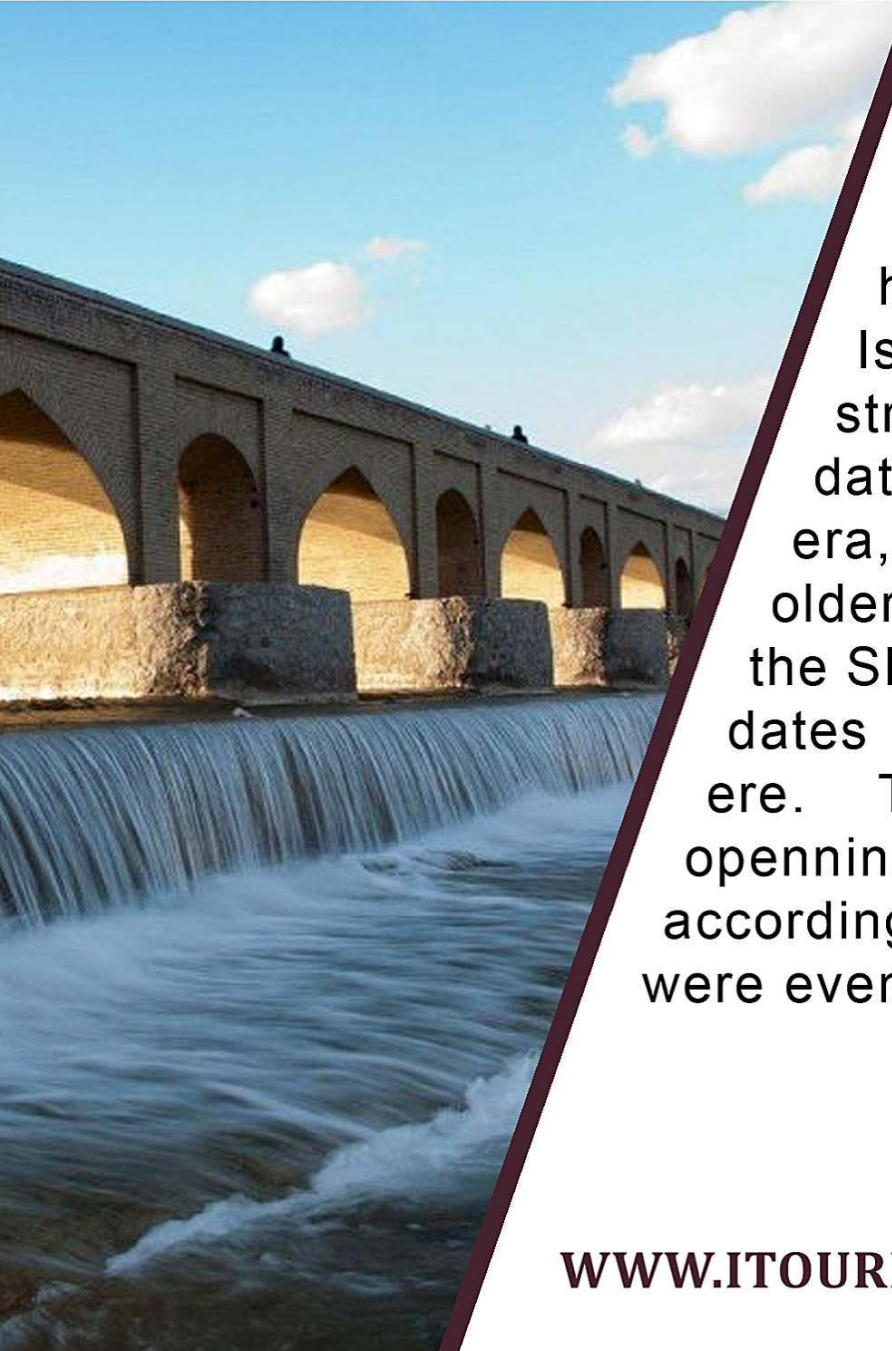
KHAJU BRIDGE



MARNAN BRIDGE

Marnan is a historical bridge in Isfahan on Zayanderud River.

Address: Motahari Street



Marnan Bridge is a historical bridge in Isfahan, Iran. The current structure of the bridge dates back to the Safavid era, but its foundations are older and possibly as old as the Shahrestan Bridge, which dates back to the sasanian ere. The bridge has 17 opennings at the moment that according to the historians, there were even more in the past.

MARNAN BRIDGE



CHOOBI BRIDGE

Choobi or Joui is a Safavid era bridge located between Khaju and Ferdowsi bridges.

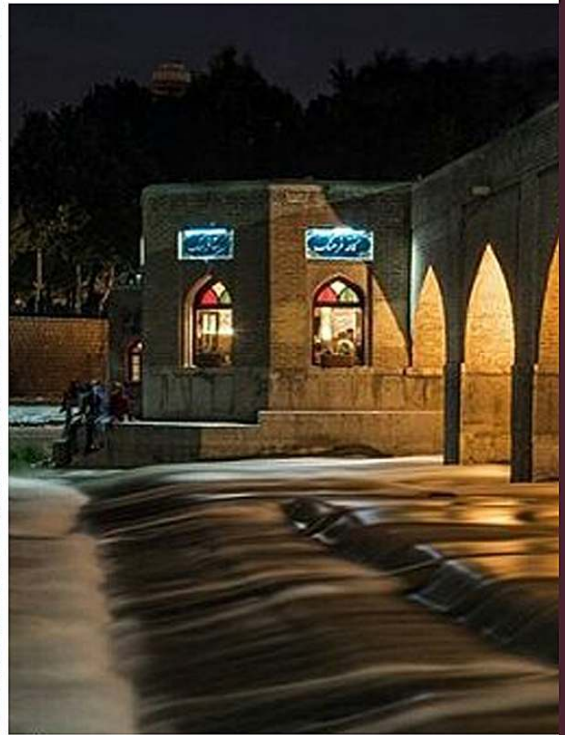
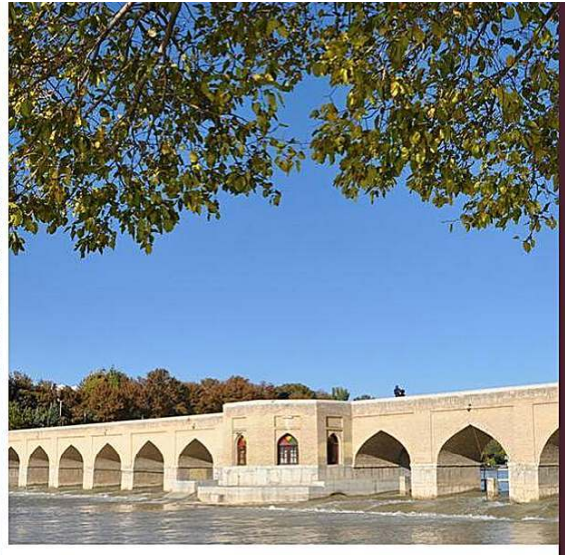
Address: Aeineh Khaneh Blvd



Joui Bridge, also called the Choobi Bridge, is a bridge in Isfahan, Iran. It was built in 1665, during the Safavid era. The Joui Bridge is located between Khaju and Ferdowsi bridges. It is 147 meters long and 4 meters wide, with 21 arches. It was built during the reign of Shah Abbas II to irrigate and connect the king's gardens on both sides of the river. The bridge and the two parlours within were for the exclusive use of the shah and his courtiers.



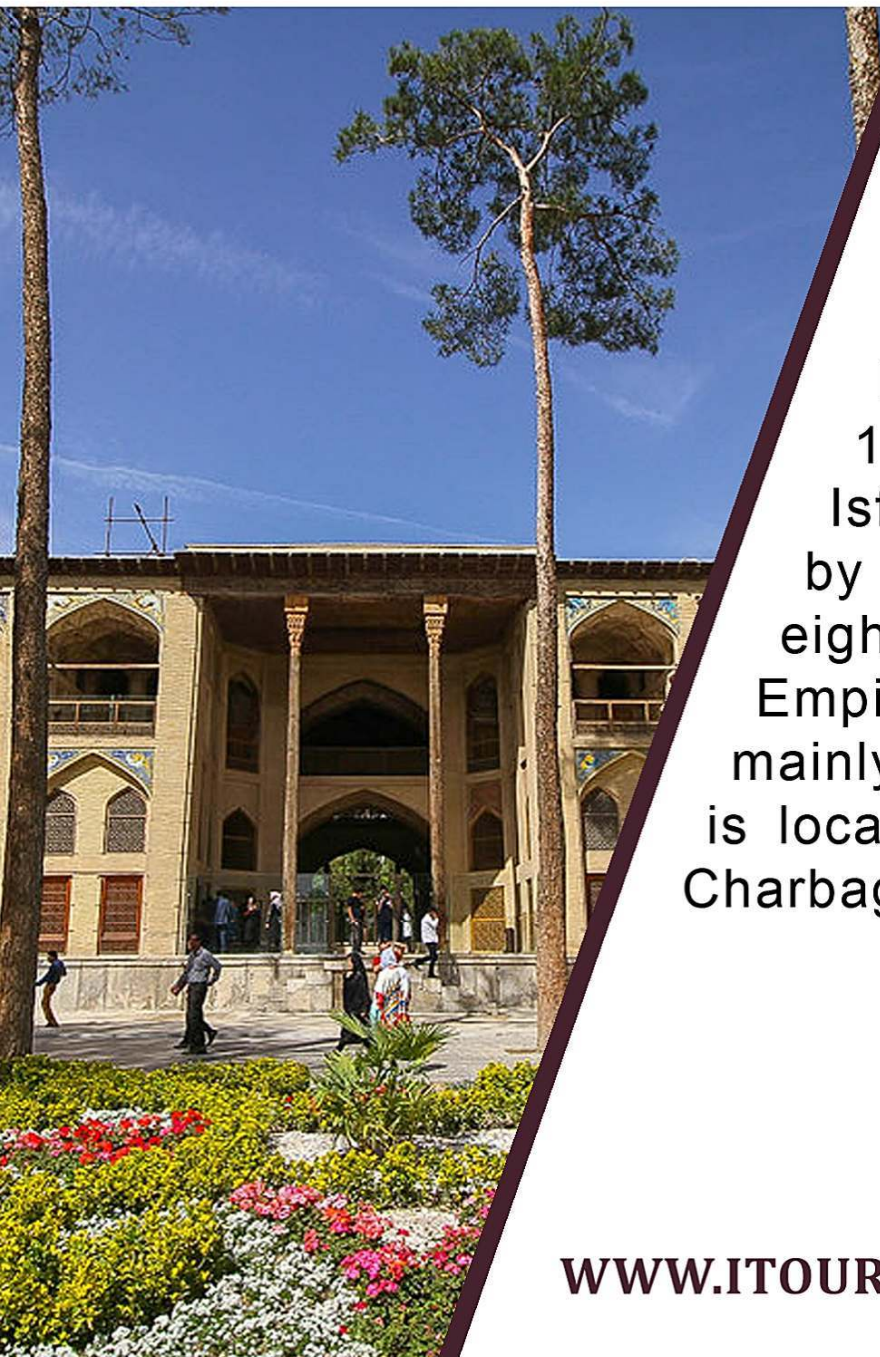
CHOORI BRIDGE



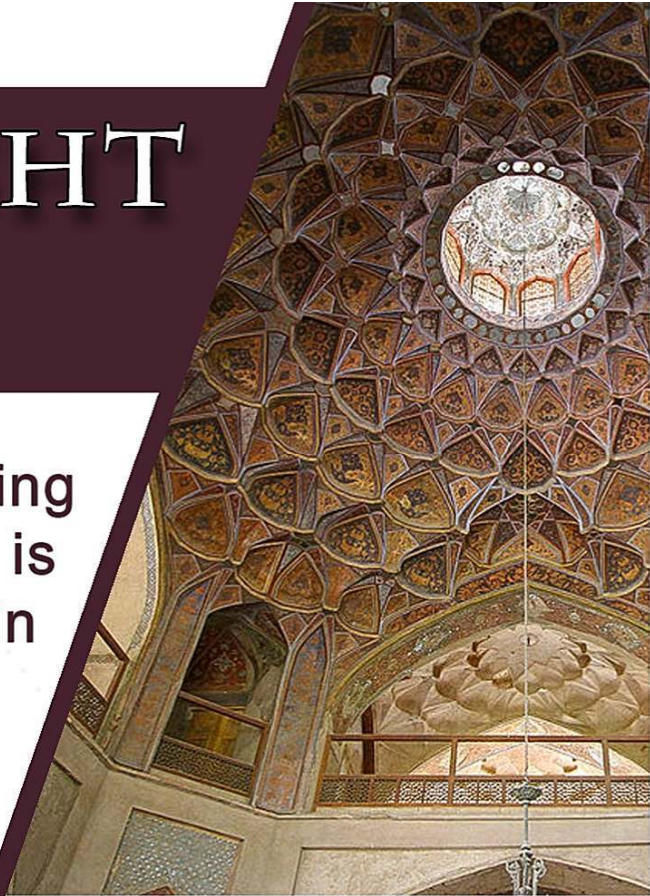
HASHT BEHESHT PALACE

Hasht Behesht, literally meaning "the Eight Heavens" in Persian, is a 17th-century pavilion in Isfahan, Iran.

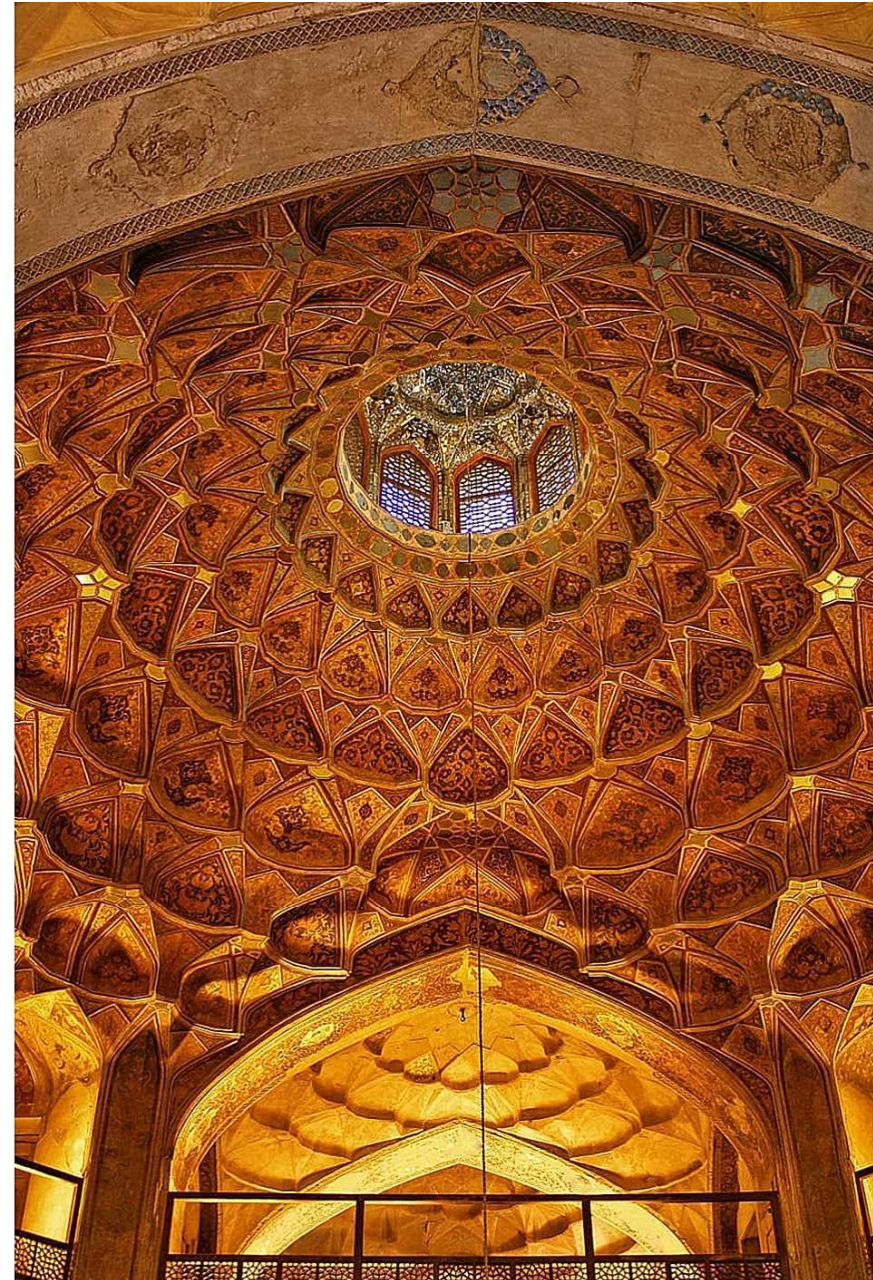
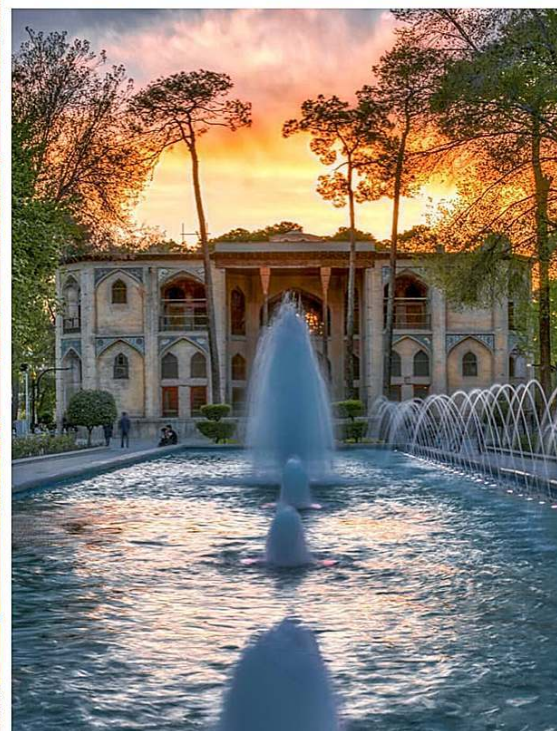
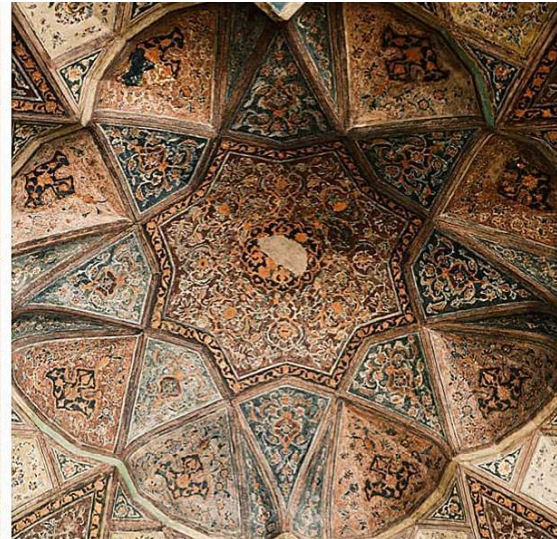
Address: Chaharbagh Abbasi St



Hasht Behesht literally meaning "the Eight Heavens" in Persian, is a 17th-century pavilion in Isfahan, Iran. It was built by order of Suleiman I, the eighth shah of Iran's Safavid Empire, and functioned mainly as a private pavilion. It is located in Isfahan's famous Charbagh Street.



HASHI BEHESHT PALACE



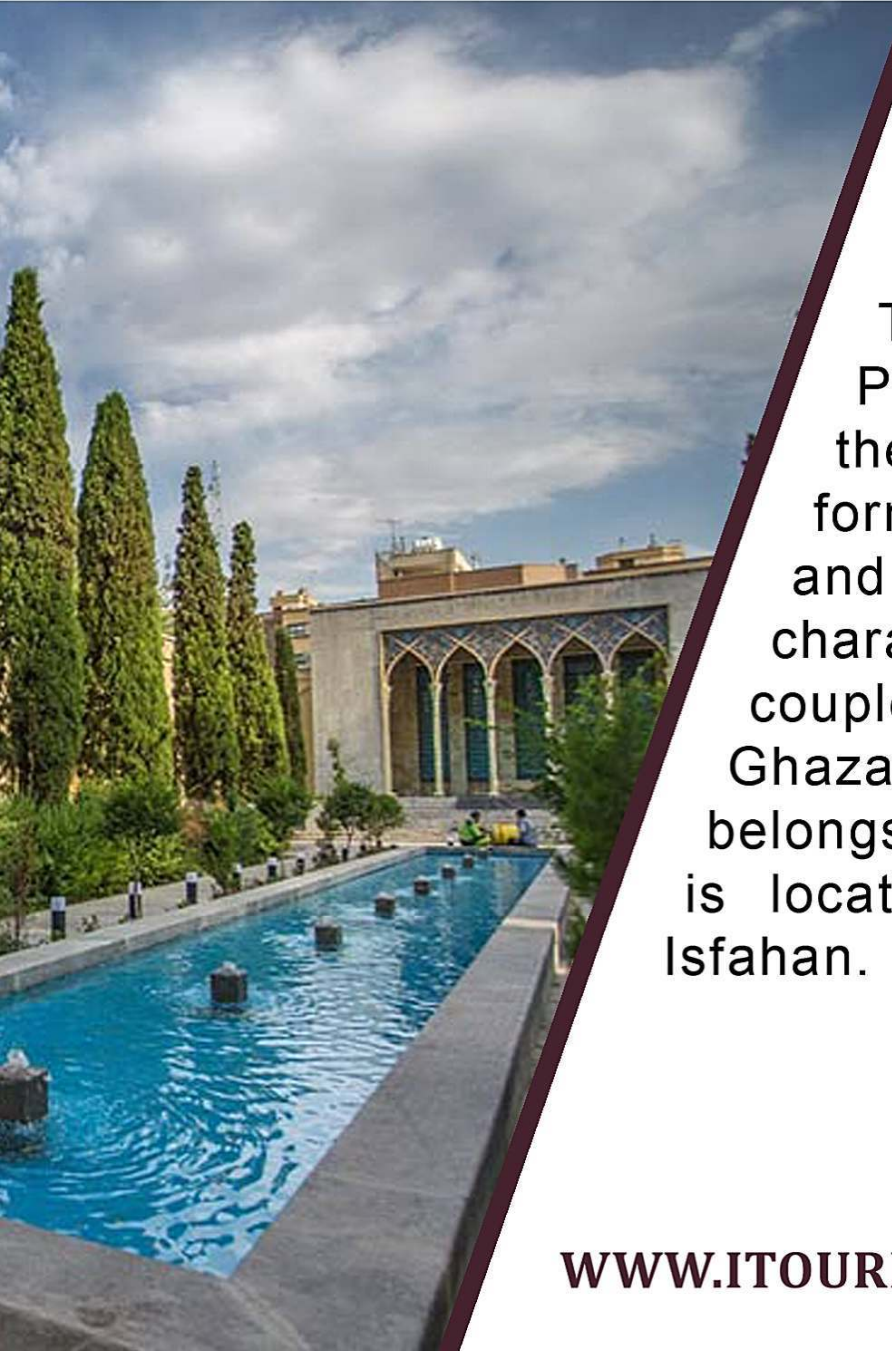
MAUSOLEUM OF SAEB TABRIZI

Saeb Tabrizi is one of the greatest poets of the 18th century. His mausoleum belongs to the Pahlavi era.

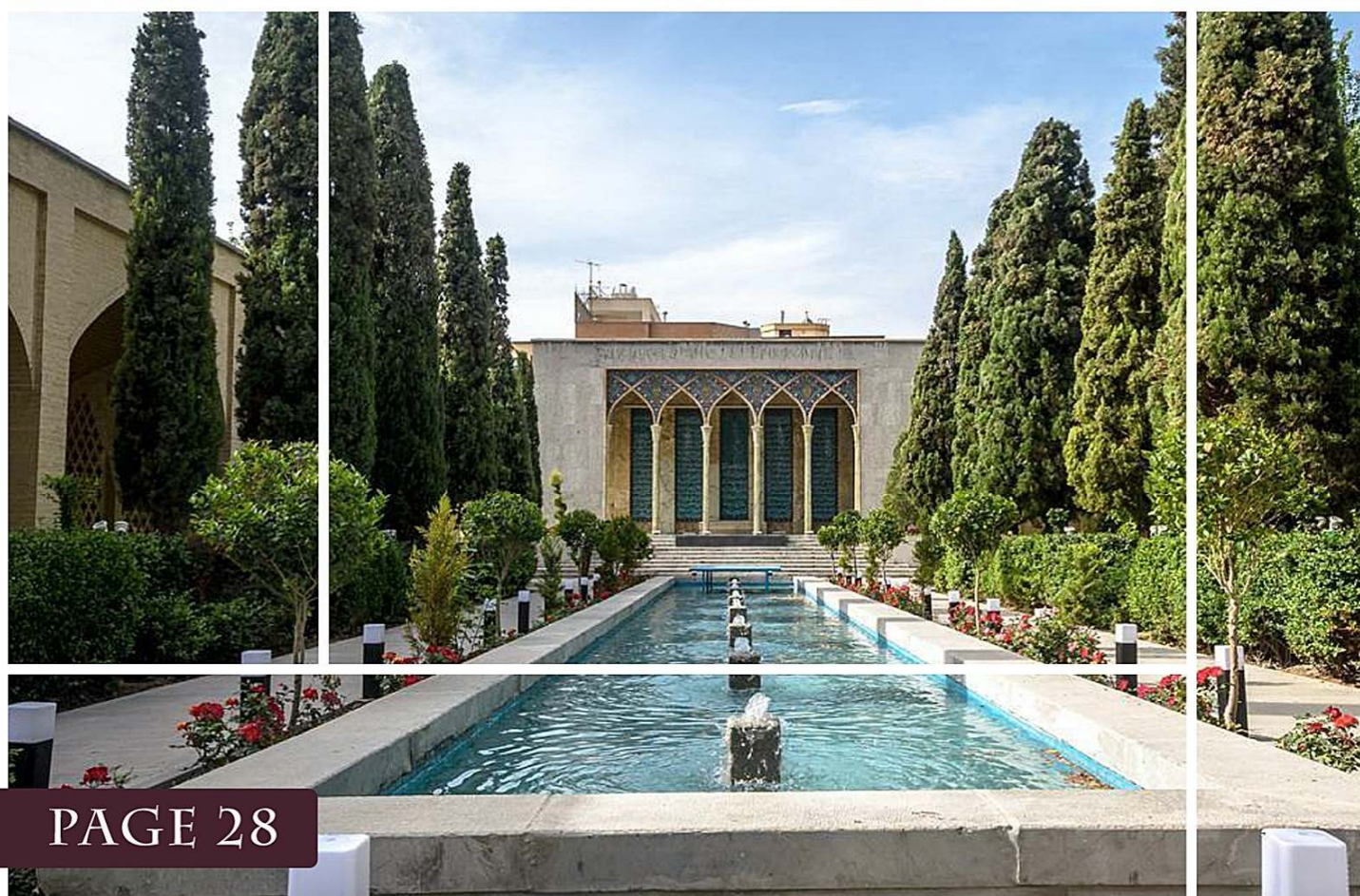
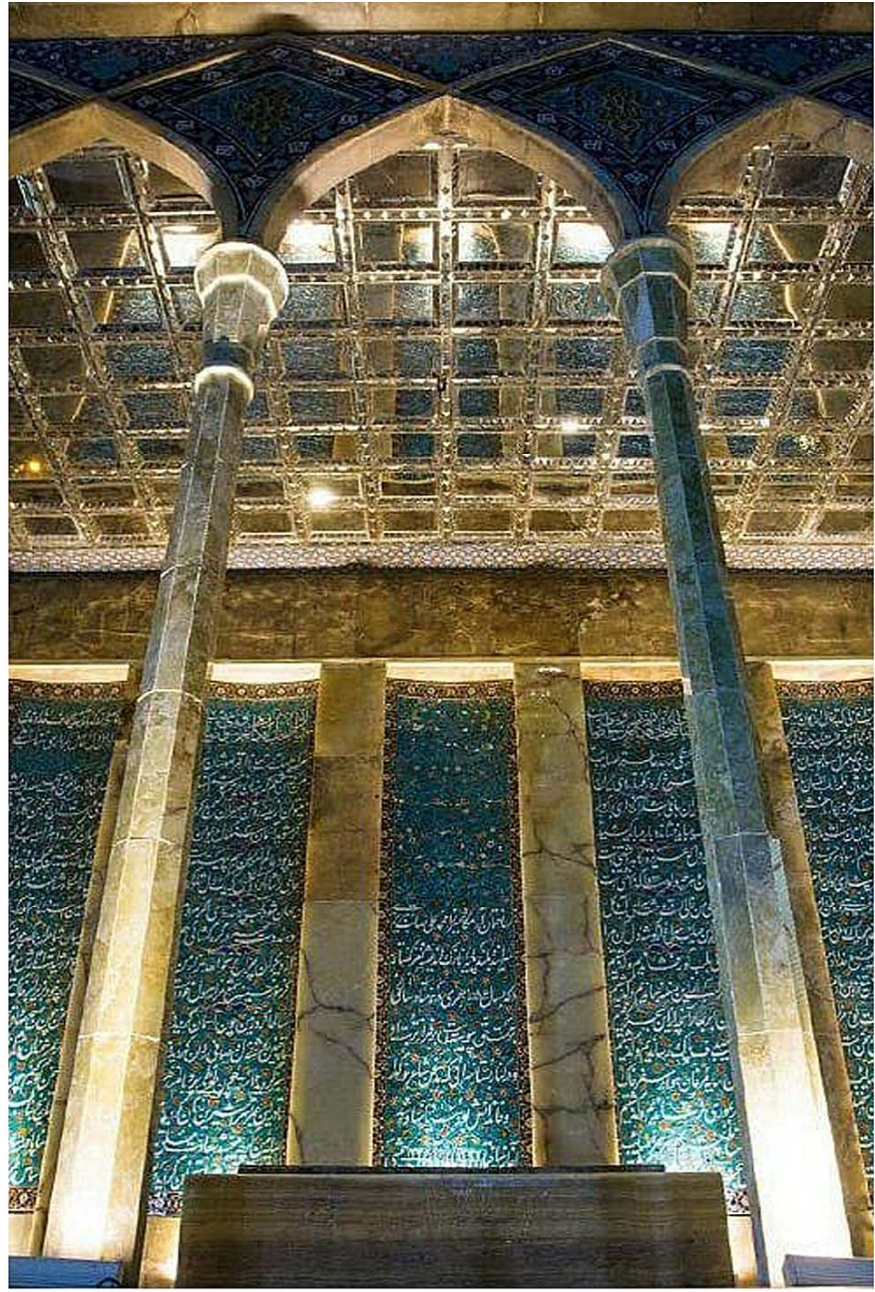
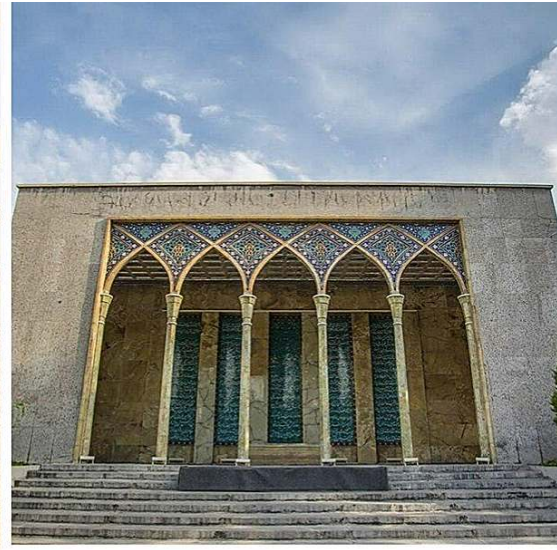
Address: Saeb Street



Saeb Tabrizi (born in Tabriz in 1592) was a Persian poet and one of the greatest masters of a form of classical Arabic and Persian lyric poetry characterized by rhymed couplets, known as the Ghazal. His mausoleum belongs to the Pahlavi era and is located in Saeb Street in Isfahan.



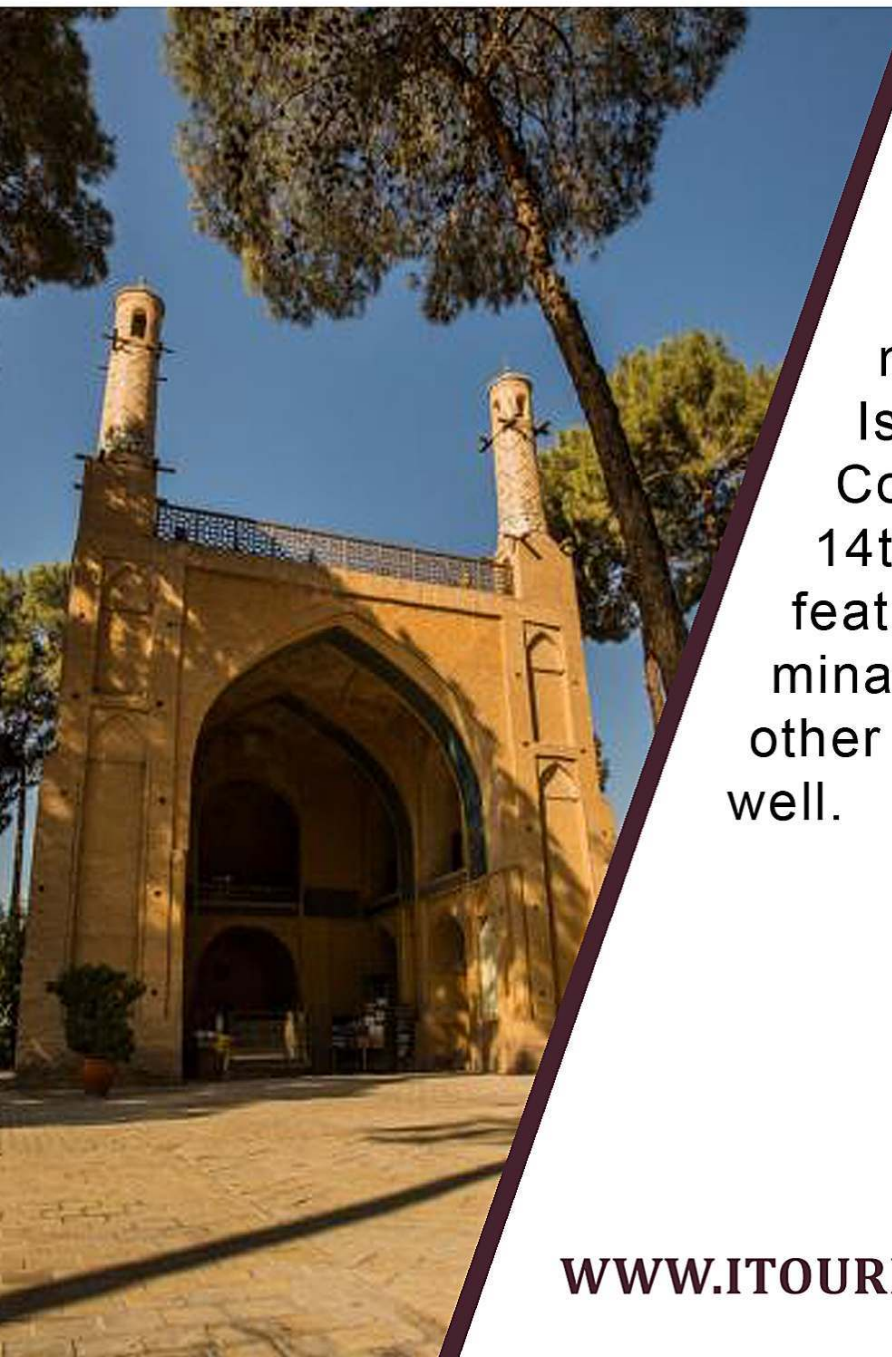
MAUSOLEUM OF SAEB TABRIZI



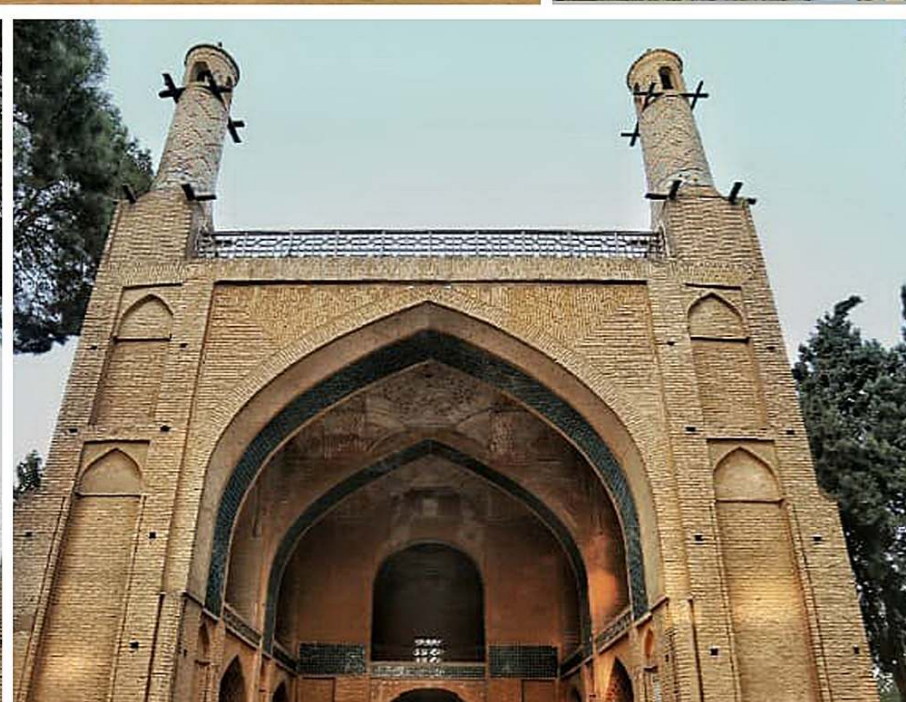
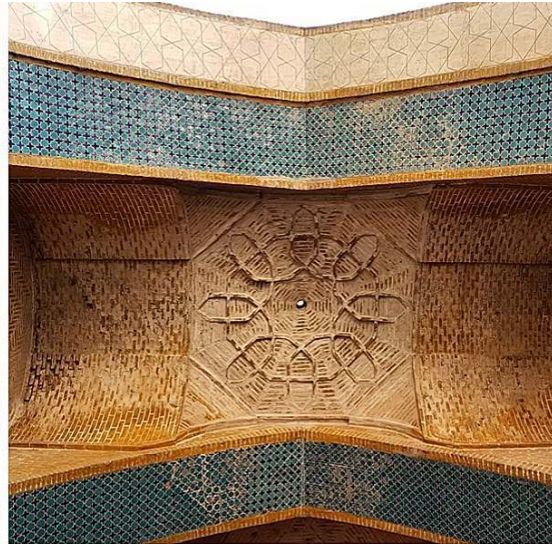
MONAR JONBAN

Its notable feature is that if one of the minarets is shaken, the other minaret will shake as well.

Address: Atashgah Blvd



The Monar Jonban, is a monument located in Isfahan, in central Iran. Construction began in the 14th century. Its notable feature is that if one of the minarets is shaken, the other minaret will shake as well.



FIRE TEMPLE

Fire Temple of Isfahan is a holy place for Zoroastrians located on a hill.

Address: Atashgah Blvd



The Fire temple of Isfahan, is a Sassanid-era archaeological complex located on a hill of the same name about eight kilometers west of city center of Isfahan, Iran.

The hill, which rises about 210 meters above the surrounding plain, was previously called Maras or Marabin after a village near there, and it is by that name that the site is referred to by Arab historians.



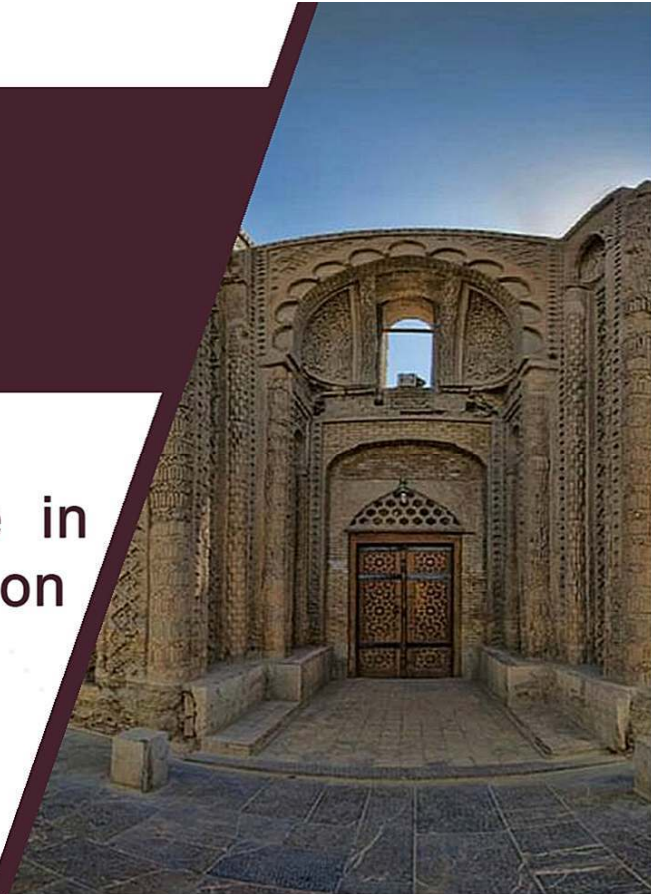
FIRE TEMPLE OF ISFAHAN



HAKIM MOSQUE

Hakim is a historical mosque in Isfahan which was constructed on Jorjir Mosque remains.

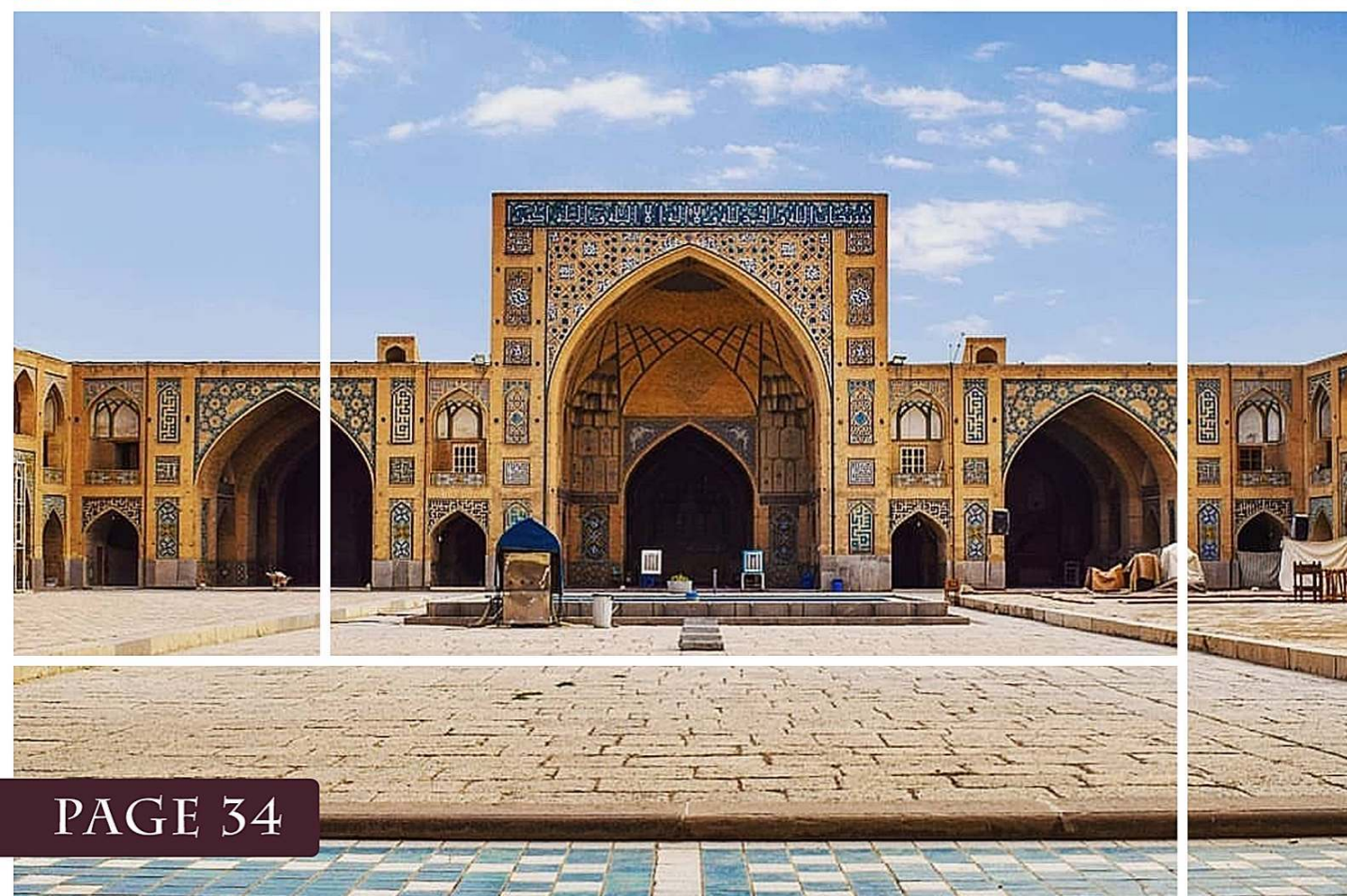
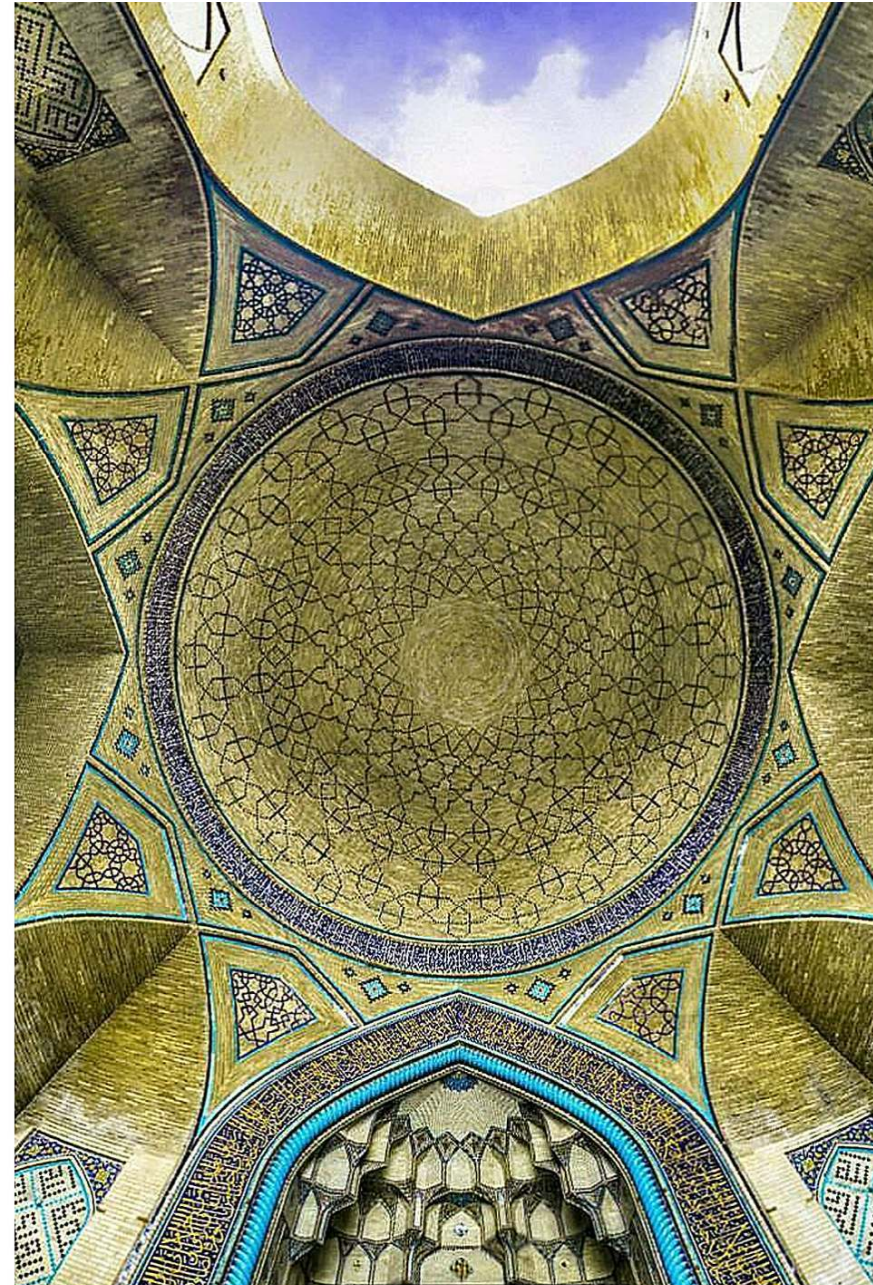
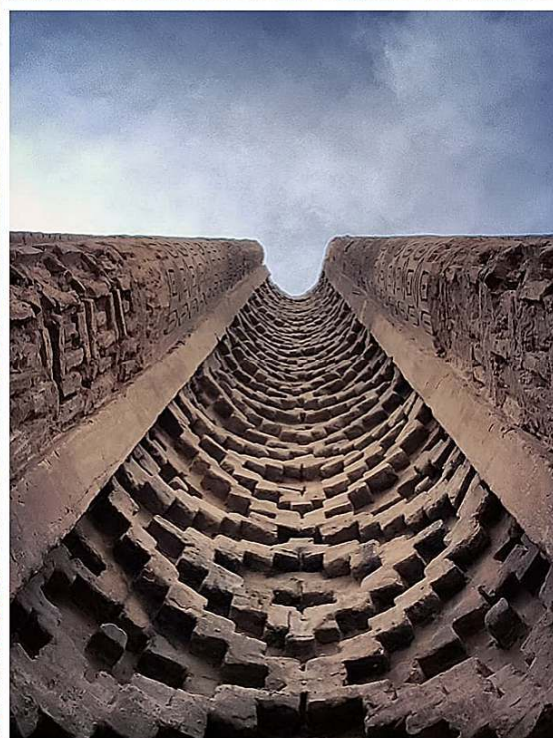
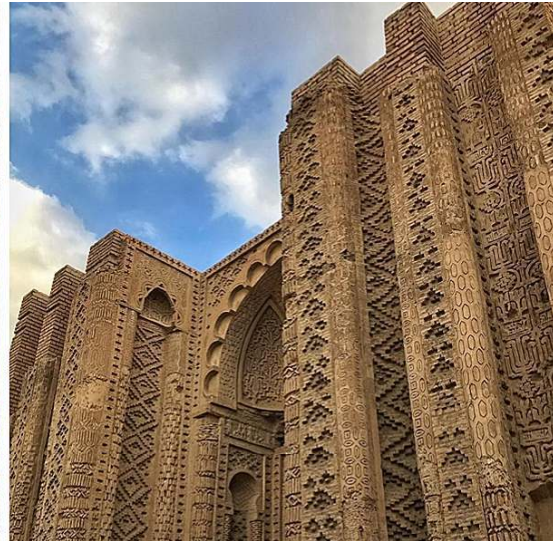
Address: Hakim Street



This mosque was constructed by Hakim Davoud a physician of Shah Abbas. The mosque's highlights include number of brick-and-tile decorations, stunning pieces of calligraphy and inscriptions in angular Kufic. The other features are an exquisite moqarnas decorated mihrab and a beautiful inlaid minbar. The dome of the sanctuary has the same echo effect that one can observe in the Imam Mosque.



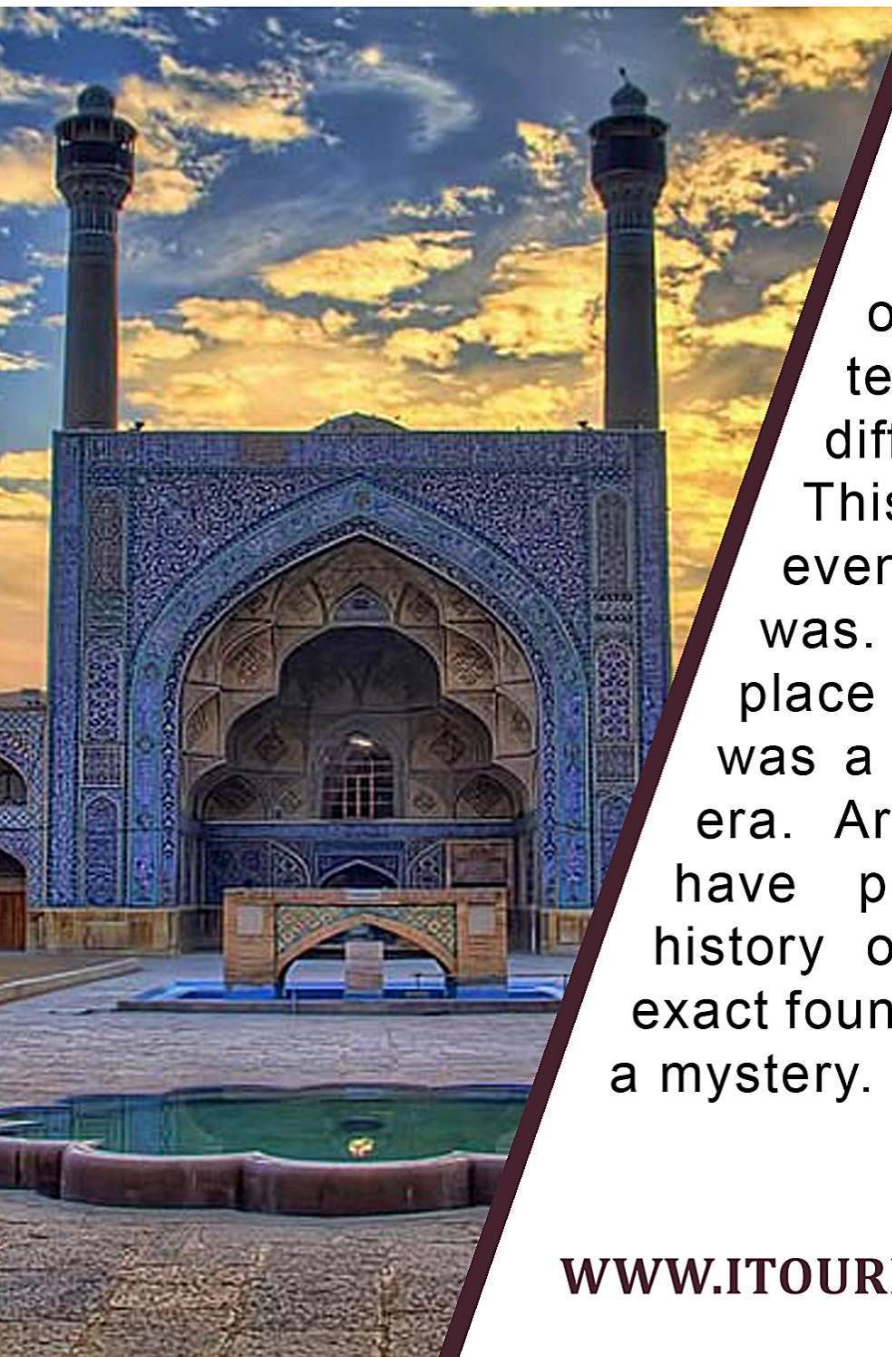
HAKIM MOSQUE



ISFAHAN JAMEH MOSQUE

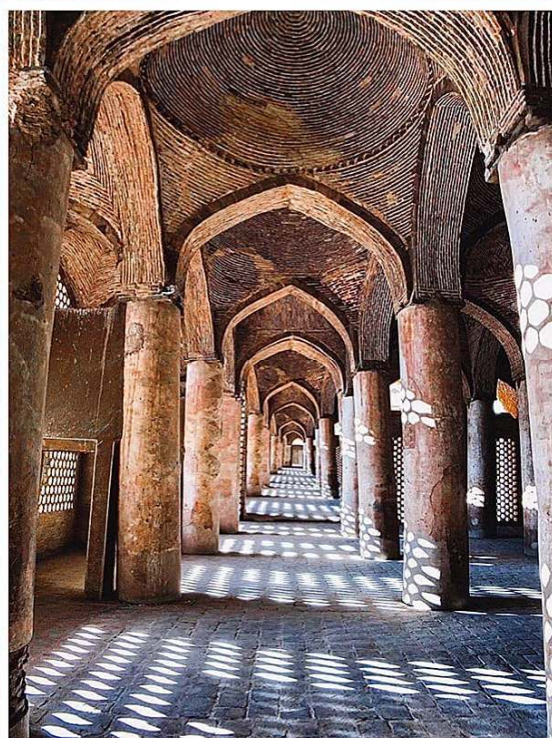
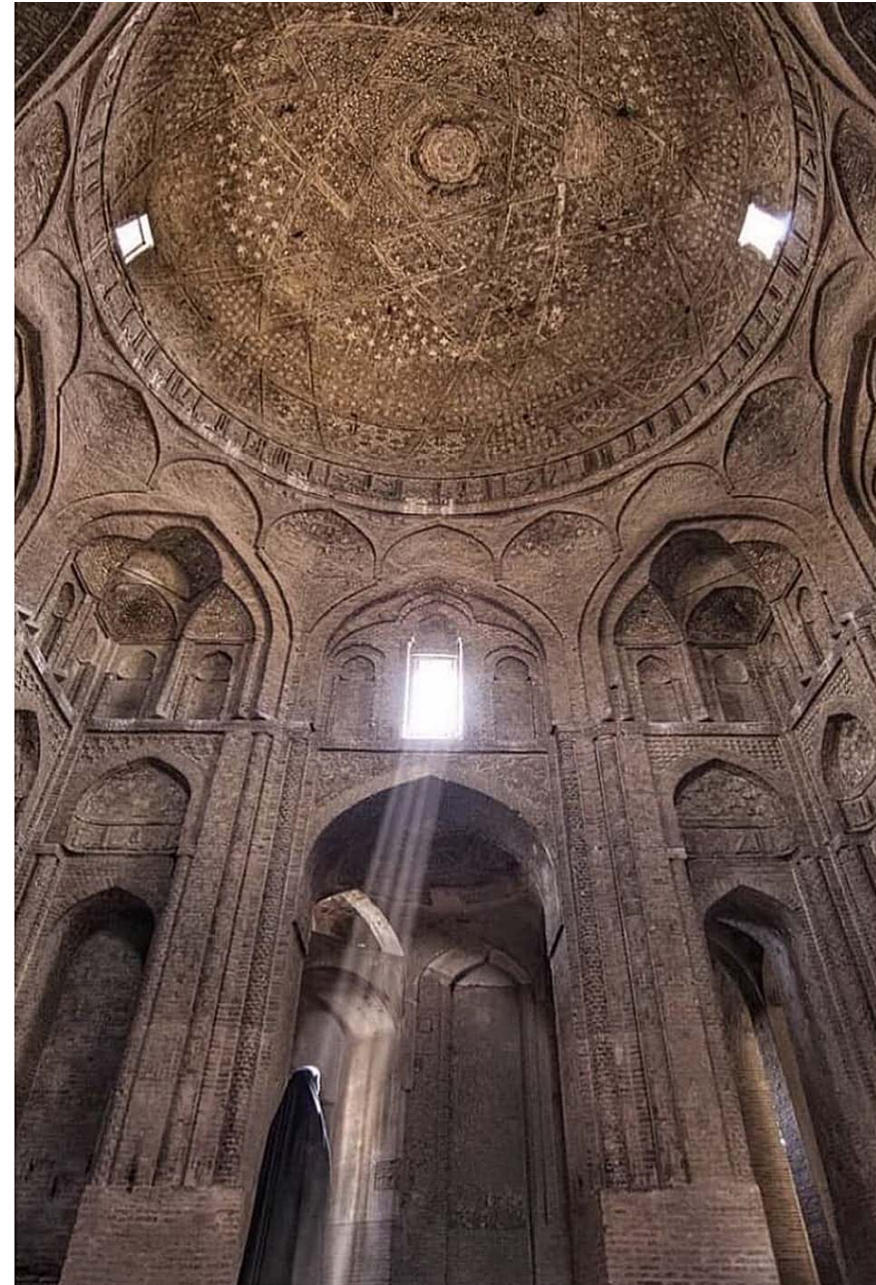
Atigh is another name of the Great Mosque of Isfahan constructed in different historical eras.

Address: Majlesi Street



Atigh Jameh Mosque of Isfahan is a combination of several architectural techniques from the different historical era. This fact makes the building even more unique than it was. Before the time that this place became a mosque, it was a fire temple in Sassanid era. Archeological discoveries have proven the pre-Islamic history of the building but the exact foundation date of it remains a mystery.

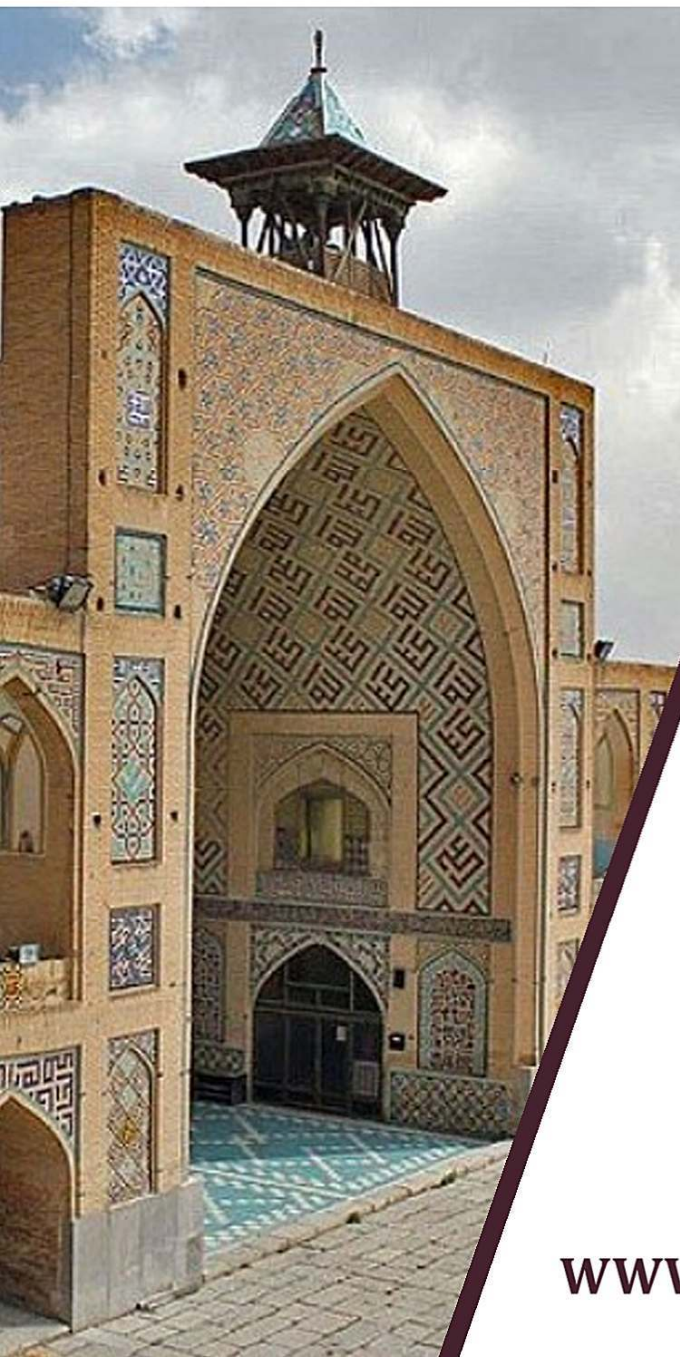
ISFAHAN JAMEH MOSQUE



SEYYED MOSQUE

Seyyed is a Qajar mosque in Isfahan with stunning tile work.

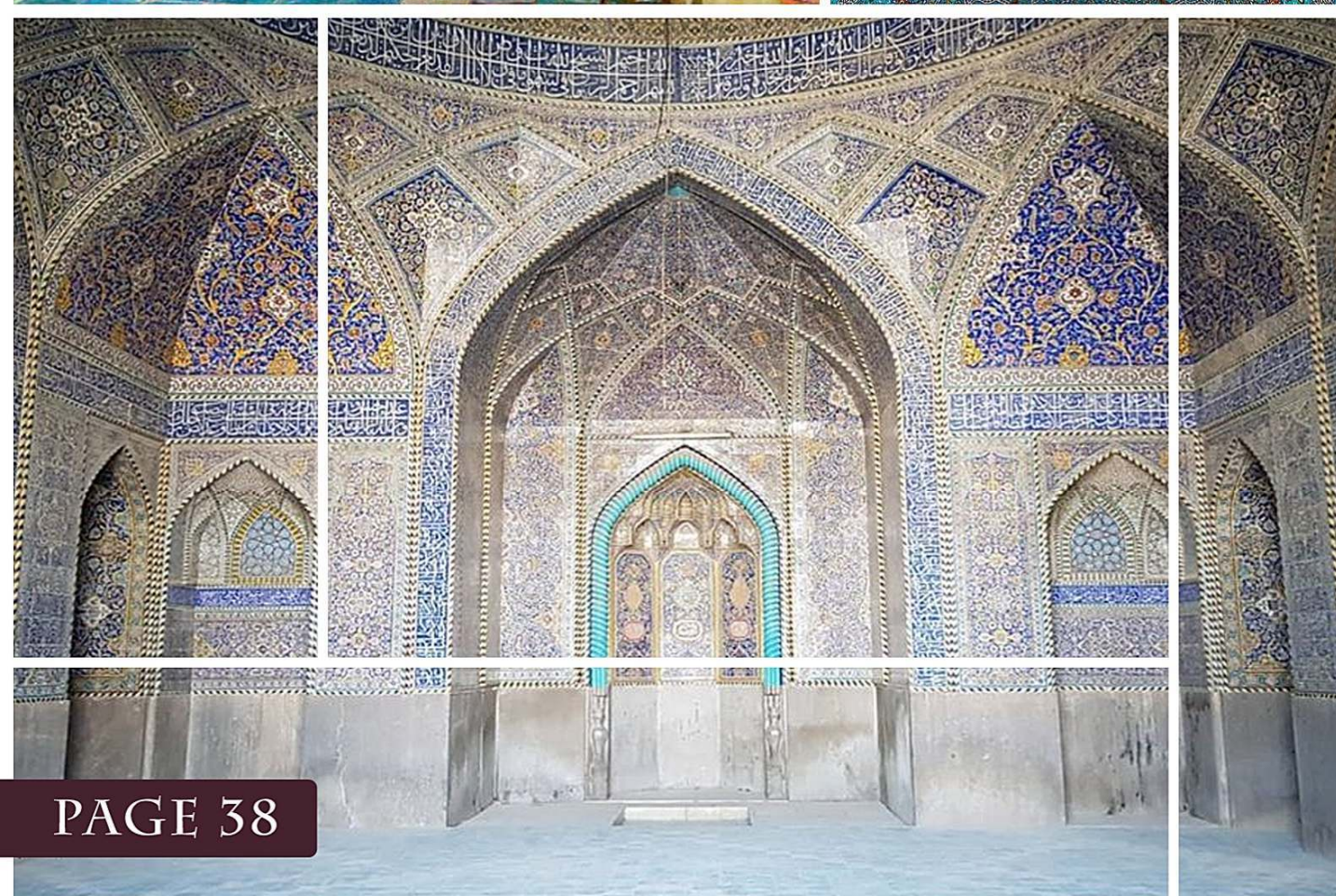
Address: Masjed Seyyed St



Seyyed is one the main mosques in Isfahan which was built during Qajar dynasty. The mosque has an area about 8075 square meters and colorful tile work. The construction and details of this building took 130 years to complete and it has four porches with four entrances.



SEYYED MOSQUE



RECREATIONAL PLACES

FLOWERS GARDEN

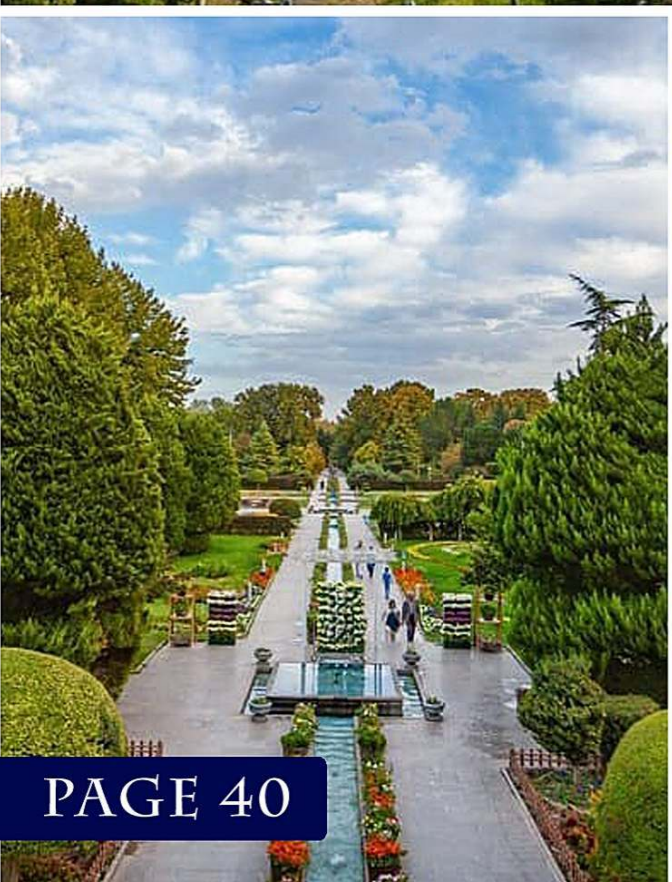
Flowers Garden with over 395 diverse plant species, is one of the beautiful places in Isfahan.

Address: Bozorgmehr Square



Flowers Garden, is one of the tourist attractions in Isfahan located near Zayanderud River. In this garden you can see about 395 plant species that are compatible with the climate of Isfahan.





BIRDS GARDEN

Birds of Garden in Isfahan, with 130 species of birds, is one of the spectacular places in Isfahan.

Address: Nazhvan District



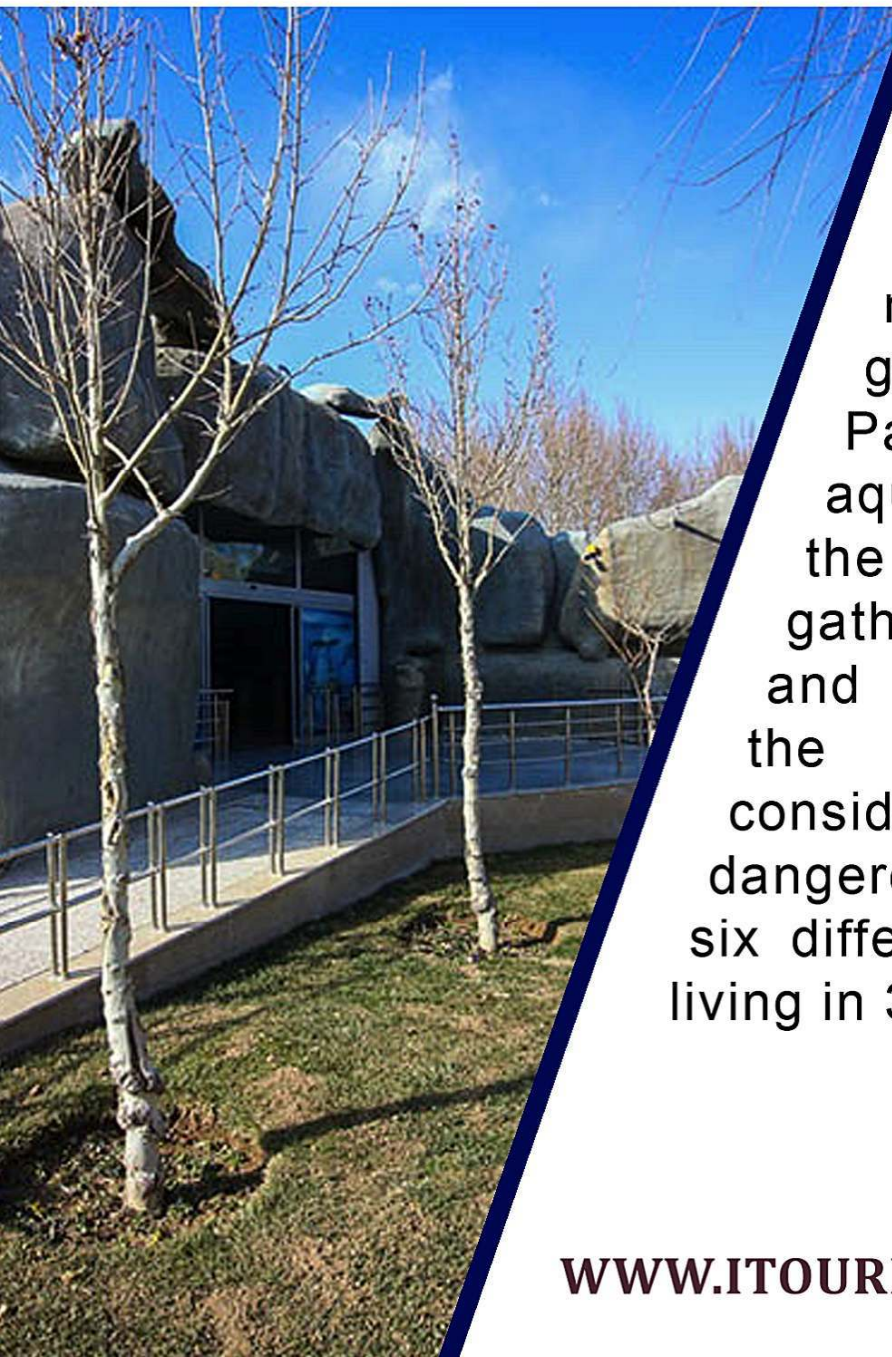
Isfahan Birds Garden, with 55000 square meters, is one of the spectacular places in Isfahan. The birds in the garden are native to different parts of Iran and also other countries like Australia, Indonesia, China, and Tanzania.



ISFAHAN AQUARIUM

Isfahan Aquarium is the first one in Iran containing 300-350 species of aquatic.

Address: Olfat Blvd



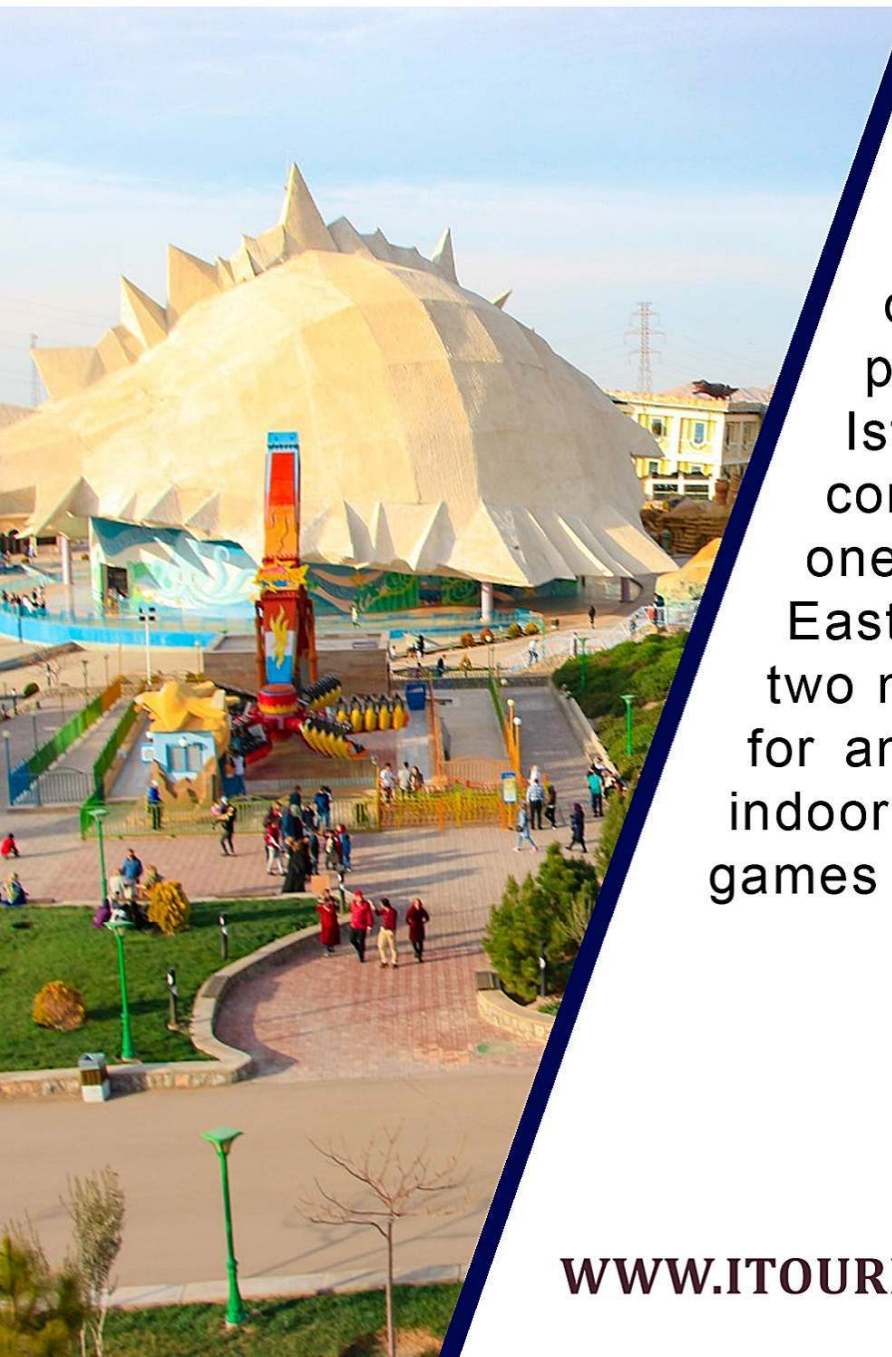
Isfahan Aquarium is located in about 6 meters height under ground level Nazhvan Park and contains 33 aquariums. Almost 100 of the aquatic species gathered from Persian Gulf and 5 great oceans around the world here are considered to be rare and dangerous species. Including six different species of sharks living in 35 meters length tunnel.



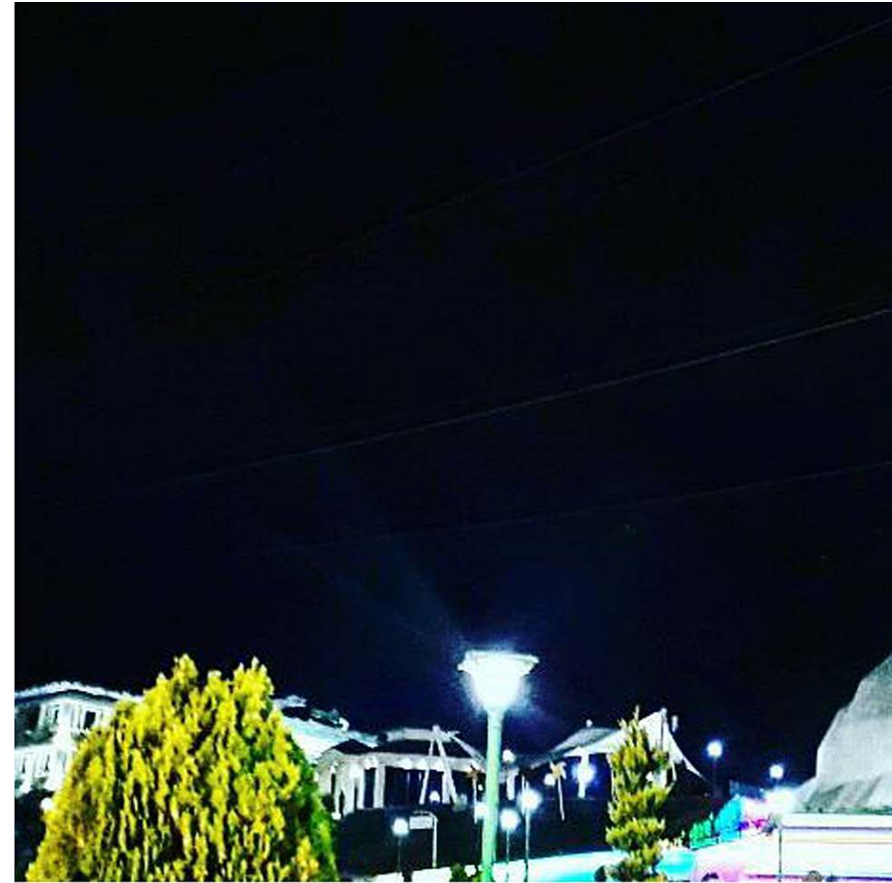
ISFAHAN DREAMLAND

Isfahan Dreamland is the largest amusement park in the Middle East.

Address: Isfahan East Ring Expy



Isfahan Dreamland is an international class qualified amusement park in eastern part of Isfahan which is considered as the biggest one of its kind in the Middle East. It can be divided into two main parts; outdoor part for amusement facilities and indoor part for computer games and visual studios.



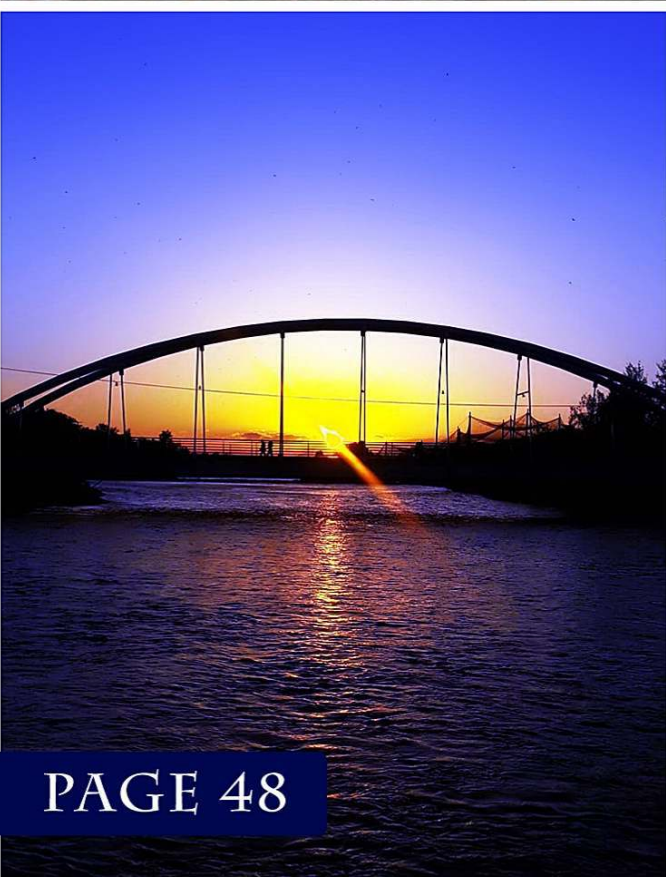
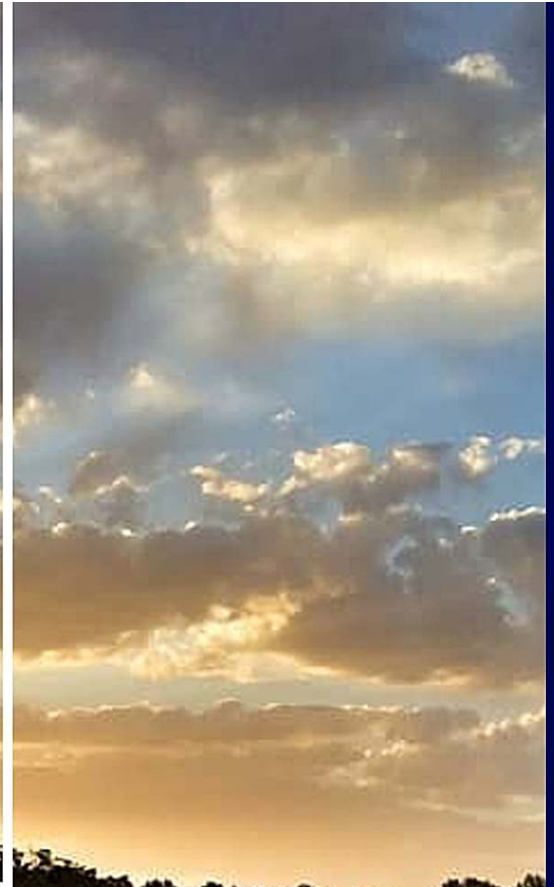
NAZHVAN PARK

Nazhvan Park is one of the two large parks in Isfahan which has plenty of recreational places to visit.

Address: Olfat Blvd



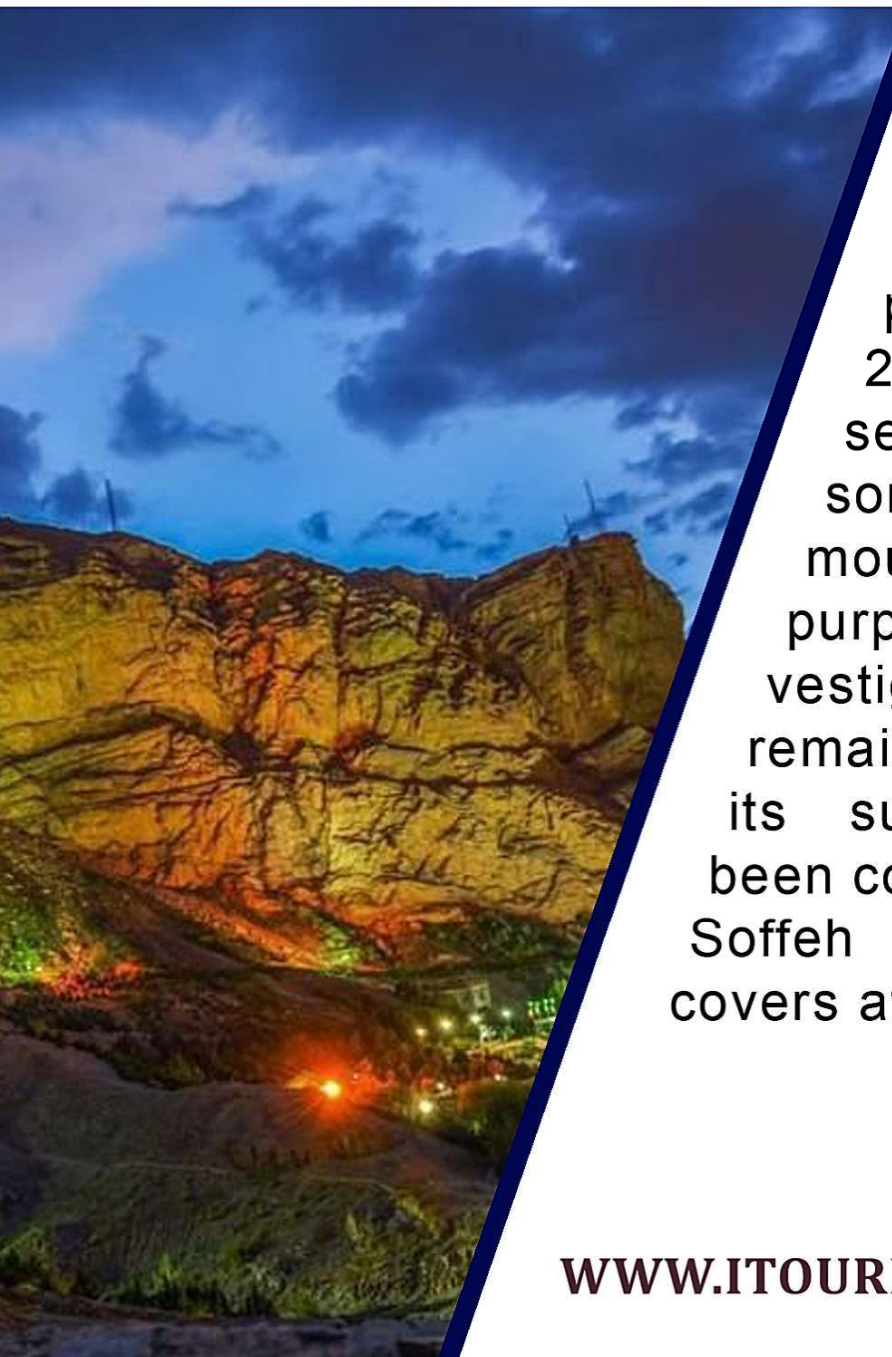
Nazhvan Park which is located in northwest of Isfahan, consists of a river and 10 water streams are originated from it. This jungle park is surrounded by agricultural lands, gardens and Zayandehroud River. Recreational places in this park are: Birds Garden, Butterflies Museum, Telesiege, Aquarium, Reptiles Garden, Amusement Park and Mussel Museum.



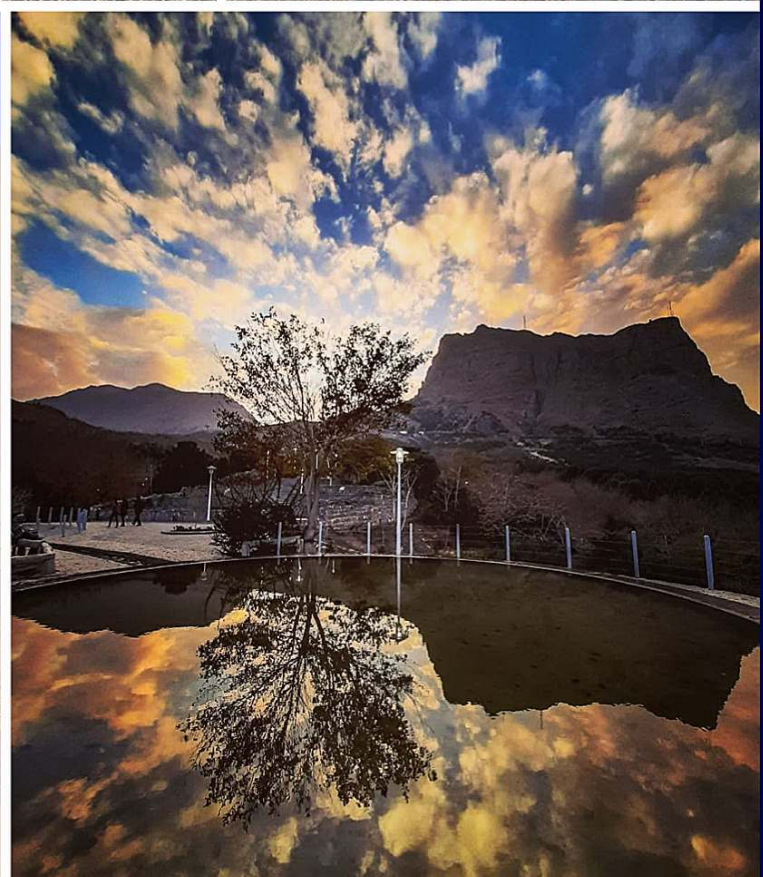
MOUNT SOFFEH

Mount Soffeh is a recreational site in southern parts of Isfahan with multiple facilities and stunning nature.

Address: Dastgerdi Expy



Mount Soffeh is located in southern parts of Isfahan and is 2257 meters above the sea level. There were some castles on the mountain for defending purposes, some last vestiges of them have still remained. Mount Soffeh and its surrounding hills have been converted to the beautiful Soffeh Mountain Park which covers at least 100 hectares.



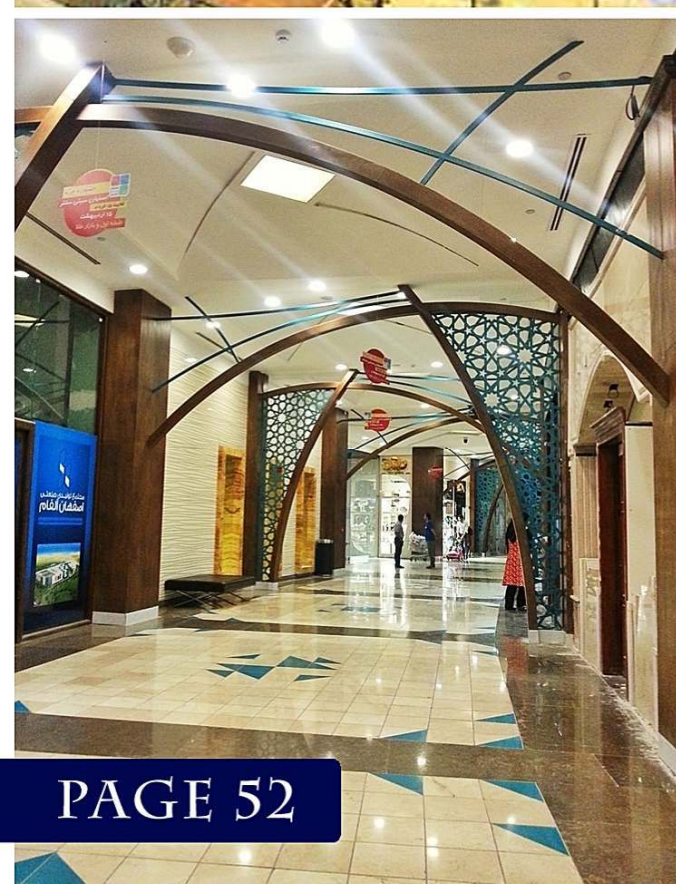
ISFAHAN CITY CENTER

Isfahan City Center is a multifunctional complex in Isfahan.

Address: Dastgerdi Expy



Isfahan City Center is a large commercial and entertainment complex in Isfahan, Iran. It is the seventh largest shopping malls containing a museum in the world. Built in four phases, the center covers approximately 465,500 square meters and includes a 5 star hotel, a general shopping mall with more than 750 retail outlets, a museum, a hypermarket, restaurants, cinemas and a World trade center.



MUSEUMS

MUSEUM OF CONT. ART

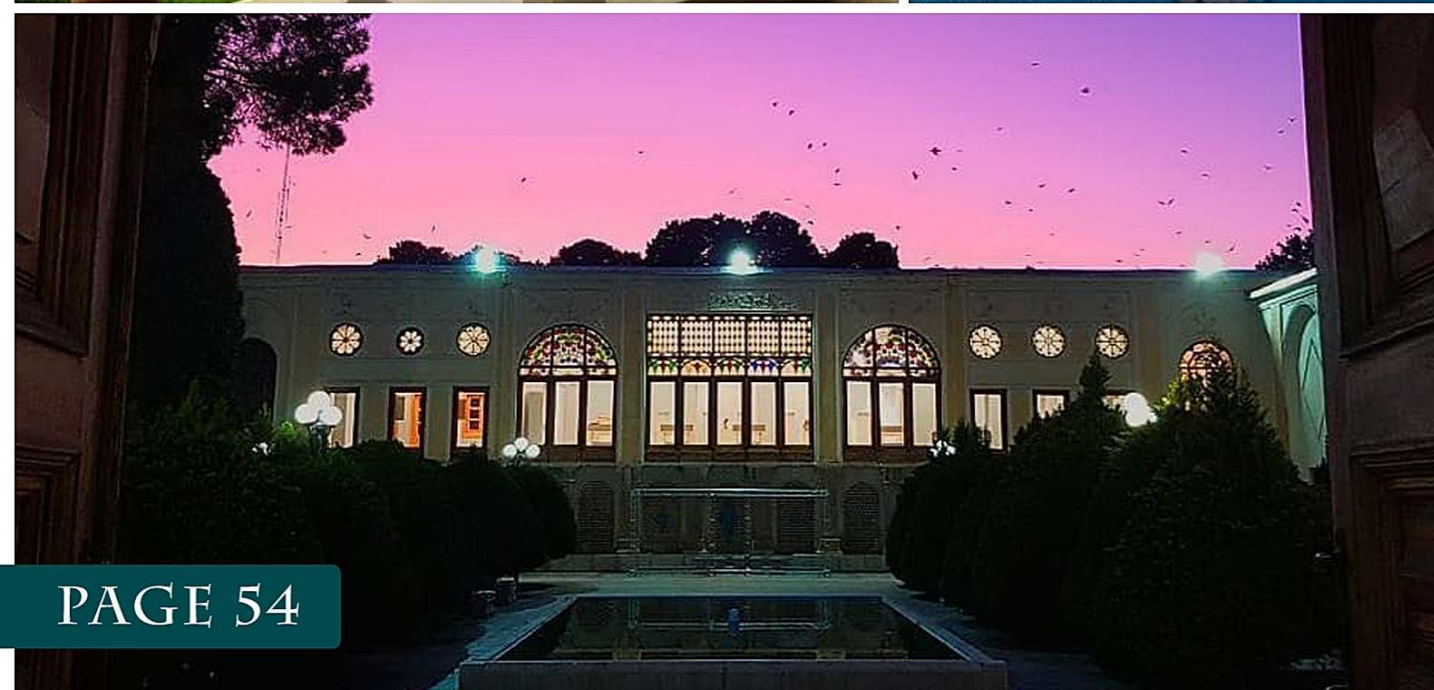
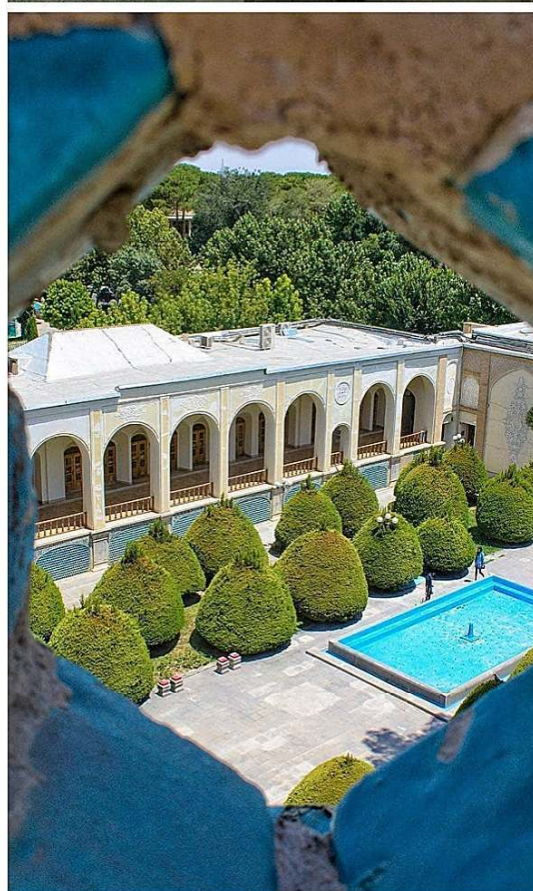
Museum of Contemporary Art is a Safavid which contemporary artworks are exhibited there.

Address: Ostandari Street



Isfahan Contemporary Museum of Art building itself is an old beautiful structure from Safavid era and many changes have been made during Qajar era in order to make it more practical and useful. This charming building has two floors and six exhibition halls, library and meeting hall.





MUSEUM OF DECOR. ARTS

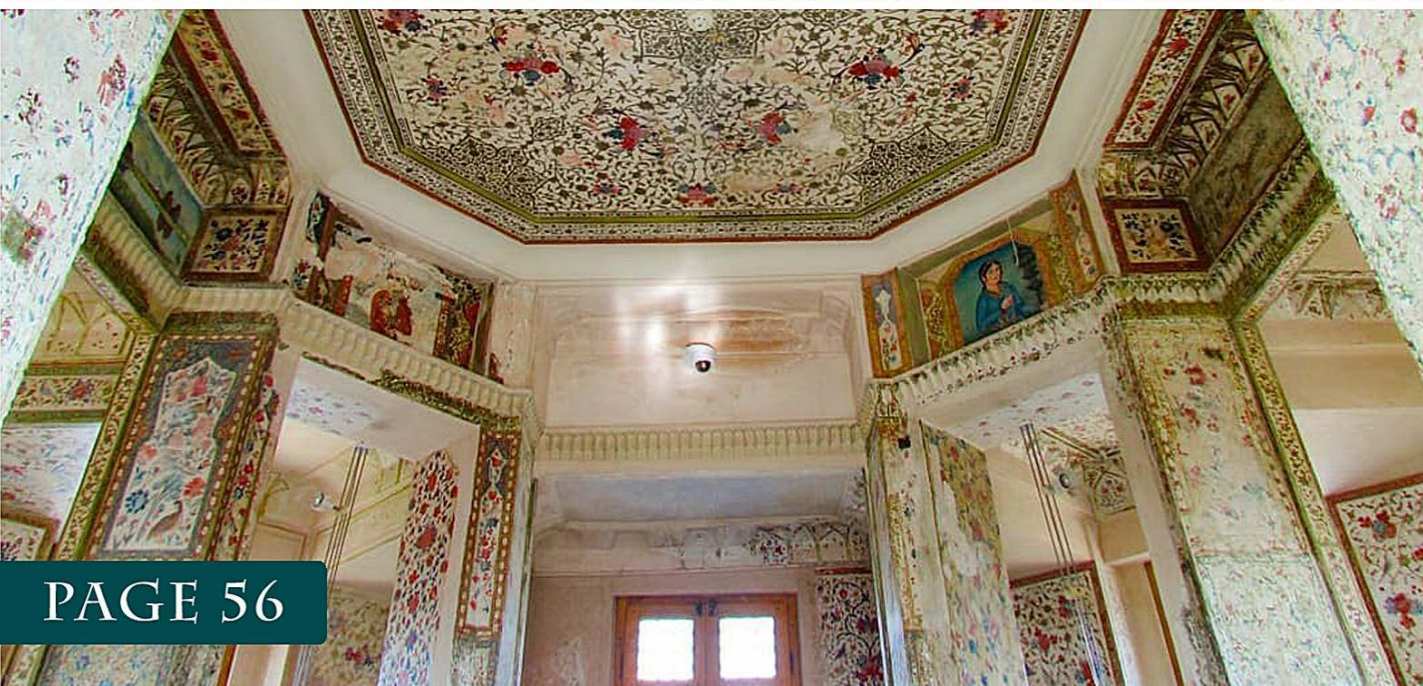
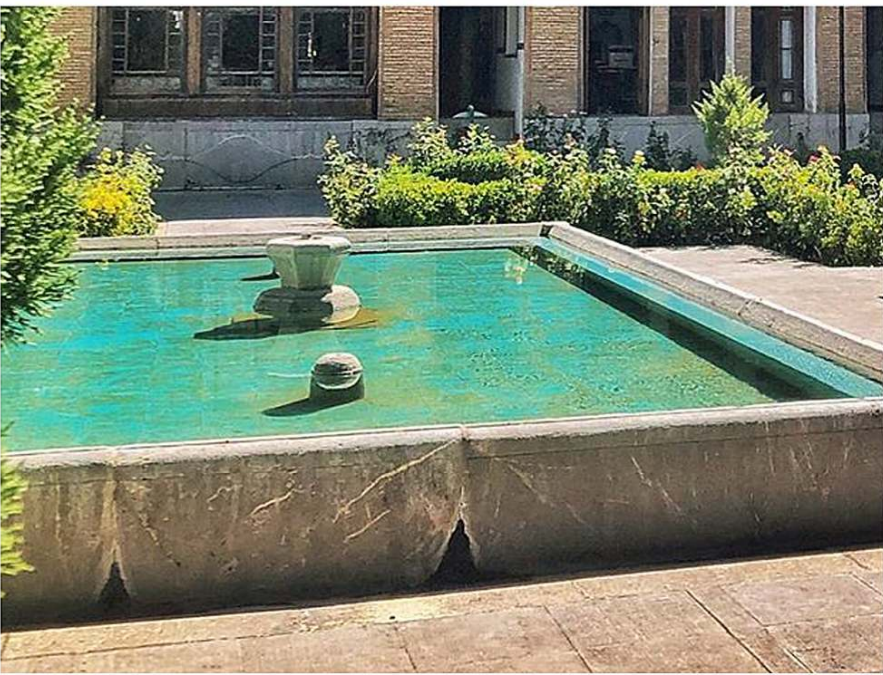
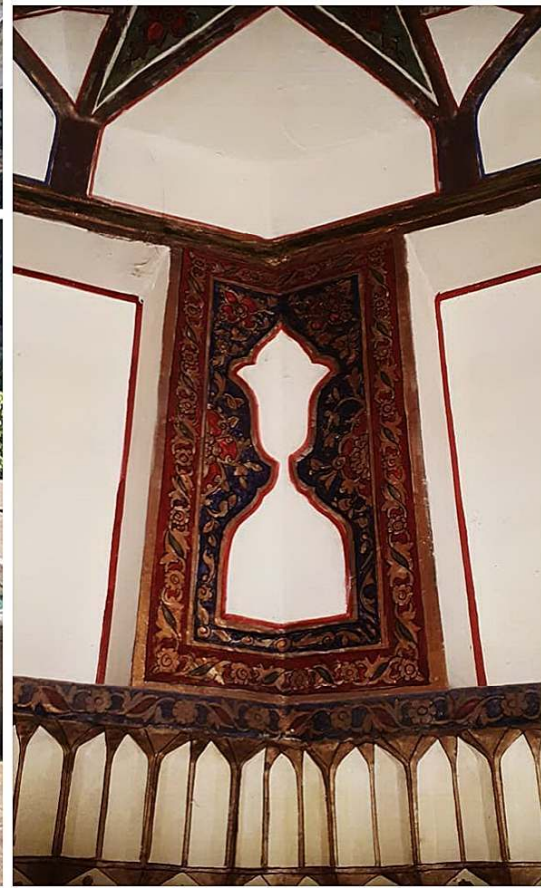
Museum of Decorative Arts is located in a historical mansion in Naqshe Jahan Square region.

Address: Ostandari Street



Museum of decorative Arts is housed in a building that once served as stables and warehouse to Safavid kings. This small museum contains a fine collection from the Safavid and Qajar periods including miniatures, glassware, ancient Qurans, calligraphy, ceramics, woodcarvings, traditional costumes, weapons and so on.





ISFAHAN MUSIC MUSEUM

Isfahan Music Museum is a place to exhibit Iranian traditional musical instruments.

Address: Mehrdad Street



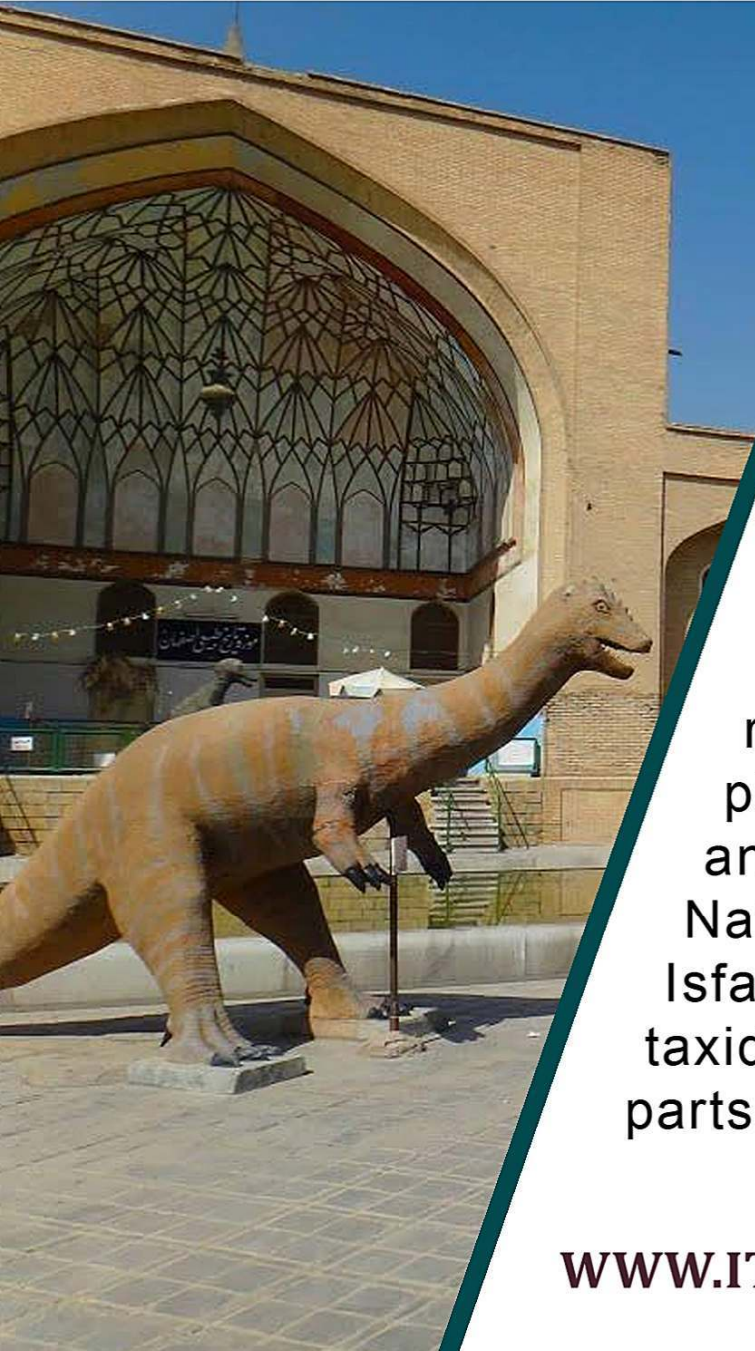
The Isfahan Music Museum is the first private one of its kind in Iran. The Museum was founded by two passionate Iranian musicians of the traditional music, Mehrdad Jeihooni and Shahriar Shokrani. They have collected almost 300 kinds of Iranian traditional musical instruments during the past 20 years across Iran and used them as the main collection of Isfahan Music Museum.



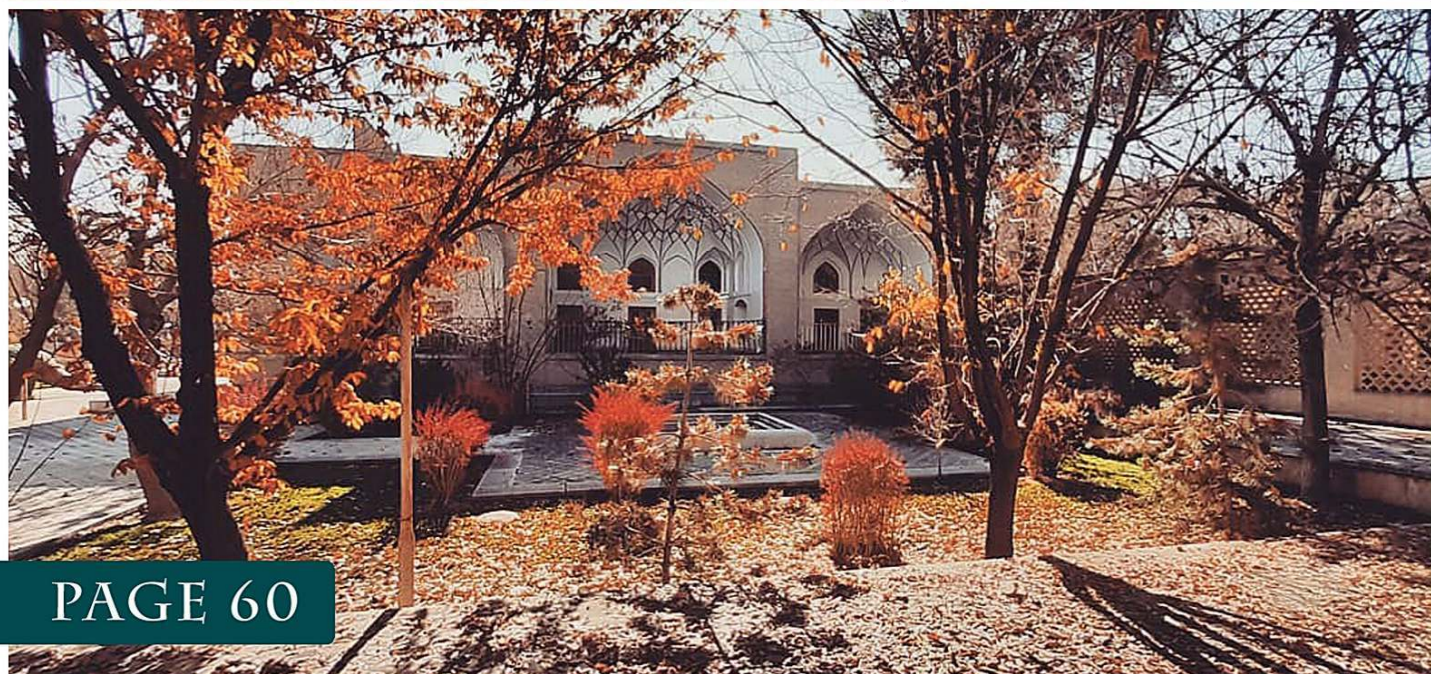
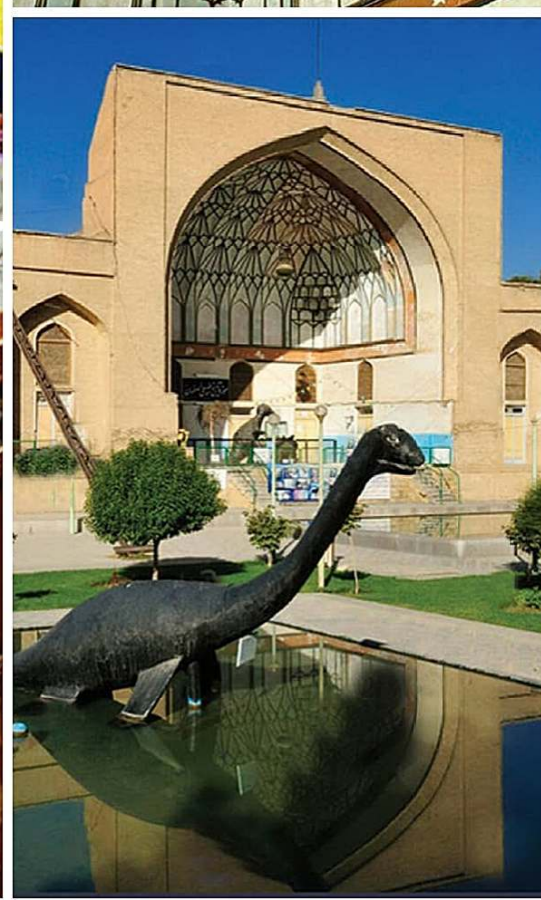
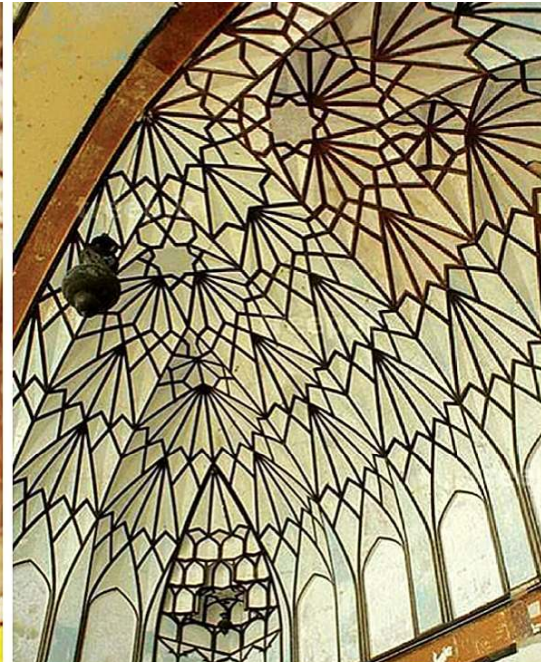
NATURAL HISTORY MSM.

Natural History Museum of Isfahan is an exhibition of taxidermies and fossils of creatures.

Address: Ostandari Street



Natural History Museum is located in the intersection of Sepah and Ostandari Street in Isfahan in a 500-year-old building called Teymuri Mansion. There are precious and unique collections of reptiles, birds, mammals, plants, and practically anything that once was alive. Natural History Museum of Isfahan is a homage to taxidermies, fossils and other parts of remaining creatures.



NATURAL ATTRACTIONS

GAVKHUNI WETLAND

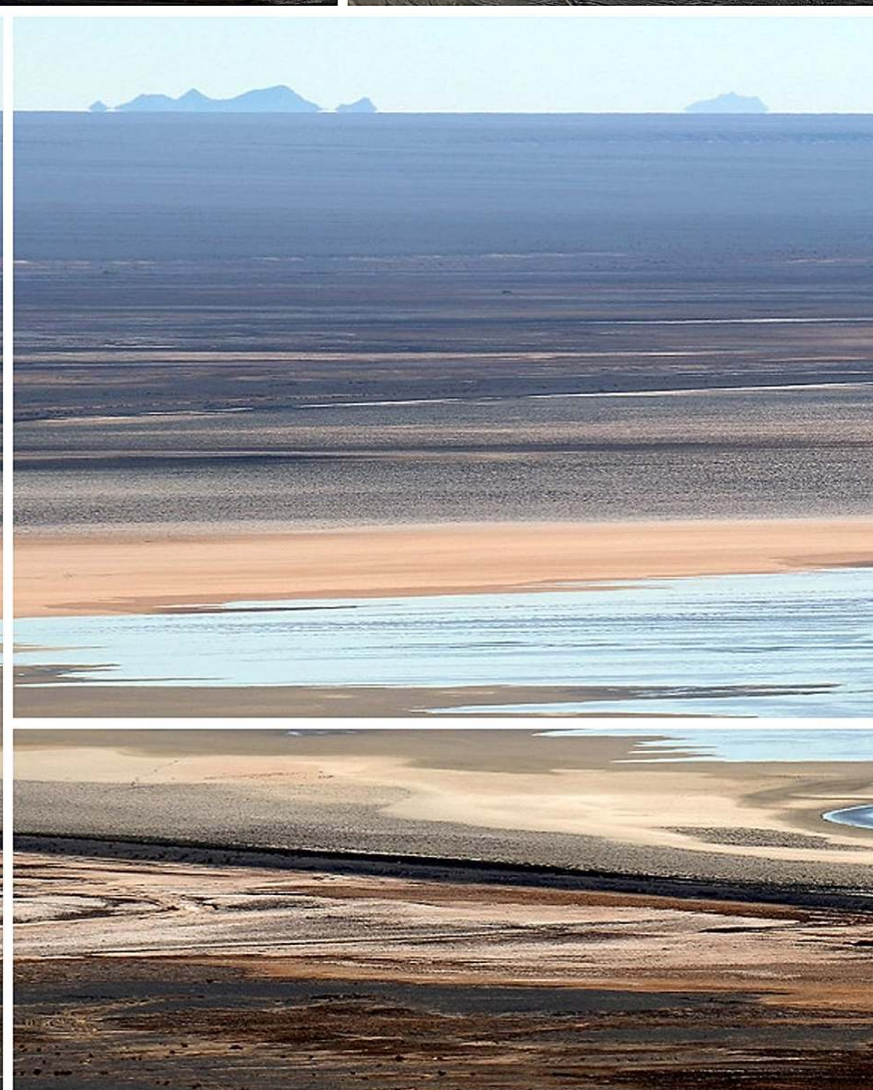
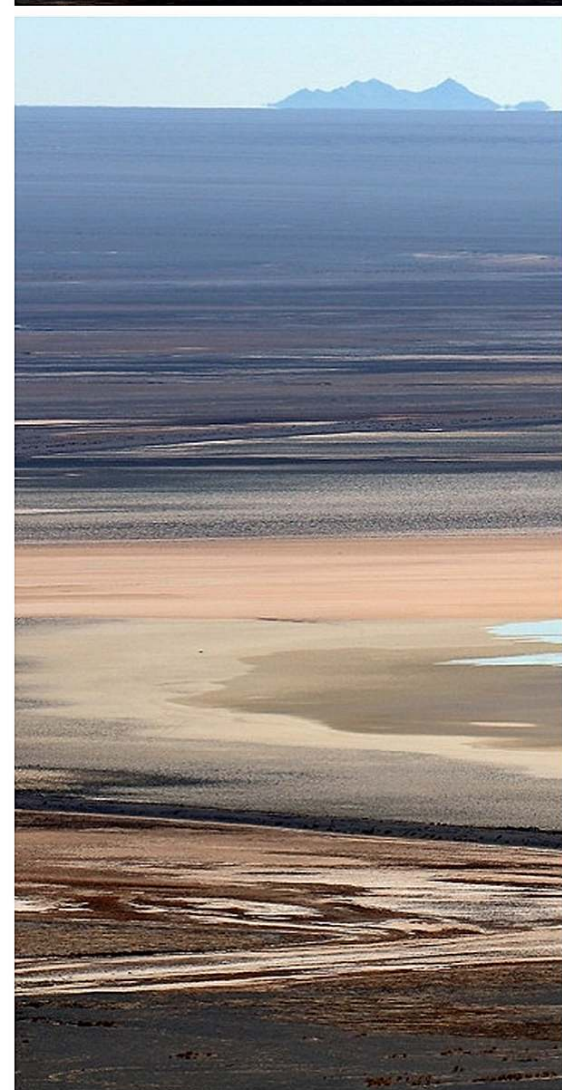
Gavkhouni is a salt marsh with a salinity of 31.5% and an average depth of about 1 m.

Address: 167km Southeast of Isfahan



Gavkhouni Wetland located in the Iranian Plateau in central Iran, east of city of Isfahan, is the terminal basin of the Zayandeh River. Gavkhouni is a salt marsh with a salinity of 31.5% and an average depth of about 1 m. The salt marsh can dry up in summer. The Zayandeh River originates in the Zagros Mountains and travels around 300 km, before terminating in Gavkhouni.

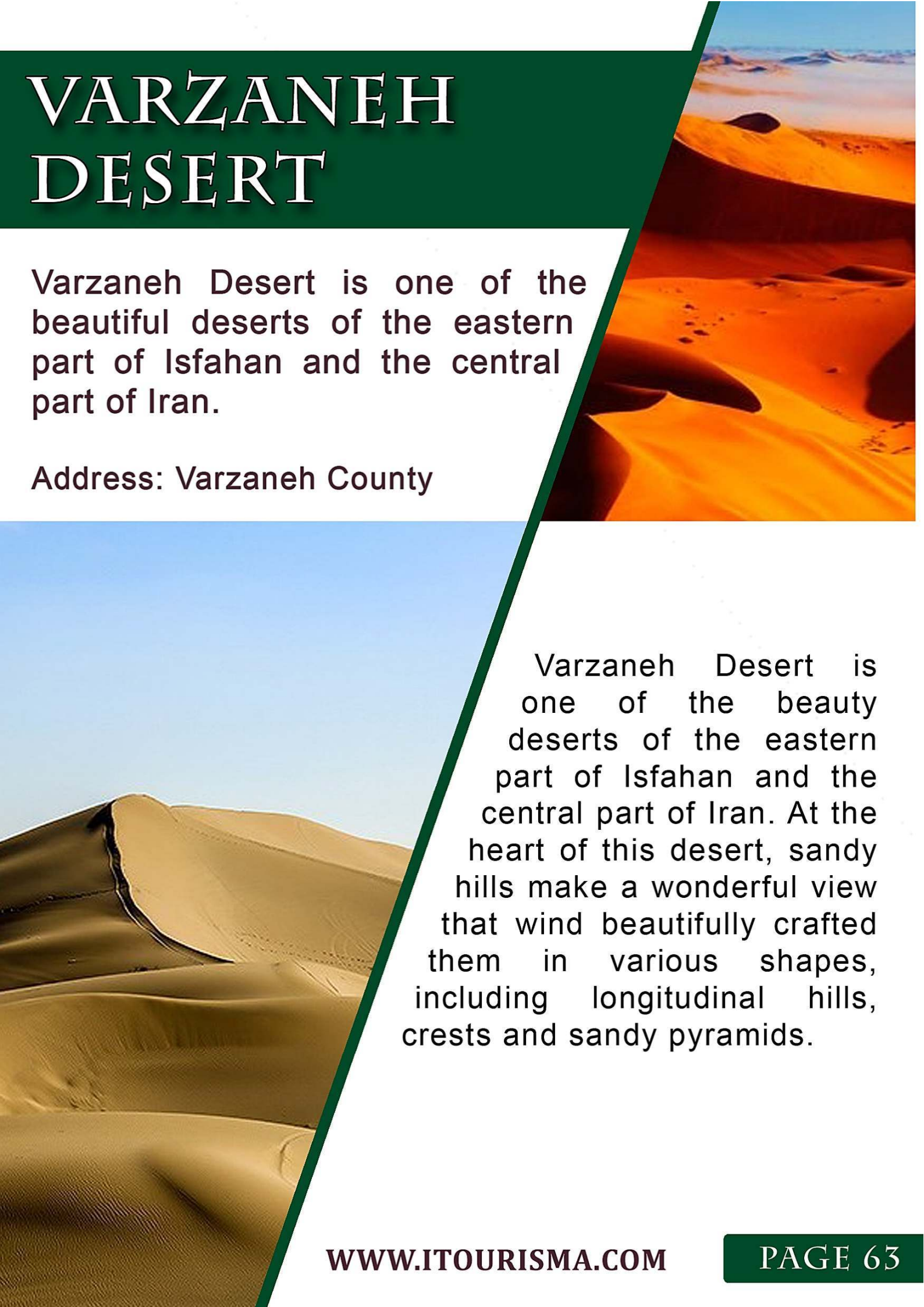
Gavkhouni receives pollution from Isfahan and other urban sources.



VARZANEH DESERT

Varzaneh Desert is one of the beautiful deserts of the eastern part of Isfahan and the central part of Iran.

Address: Varzaneh County



Varzaneh Desert is one of the beauty deserts of the eastern part of Isfahan and the central part of Iran. At the heart of this desert, sandy hills make a wonderful view that wind beautifully crafted them in various shapes, including longitudinal hills, crests and sandy pyramids.



RELIGIOUS PLACES

MOSALLA MOSQUE

Mosalla Mosque is a great mosque in Isfahan which is being used for Friday Prays.

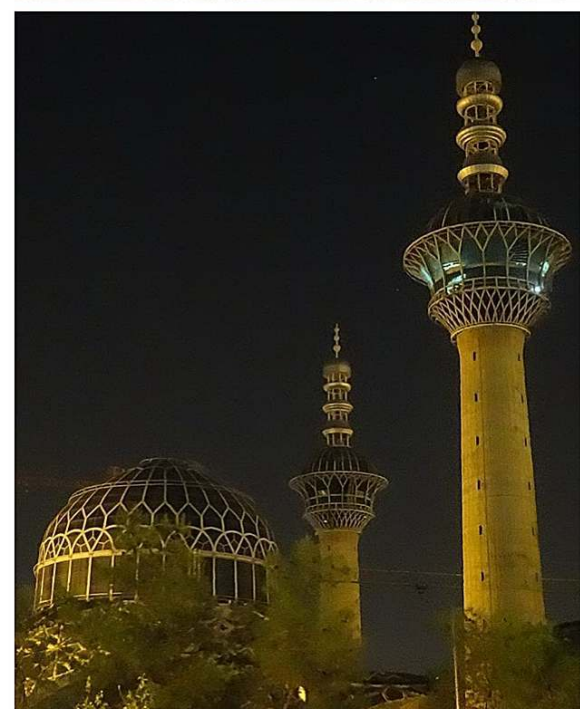
Address: Mosalla Ave



Great Mosalla Mosque of Isfahan is also known as Imam Khomeini Mosalla and is located in Takht-e Foulad district. The structure of this building is outstanding itself and has multiple Persian architecture features in it. The main hall of Mosalla has an area of 14000 square meters for Prays and gatherings.



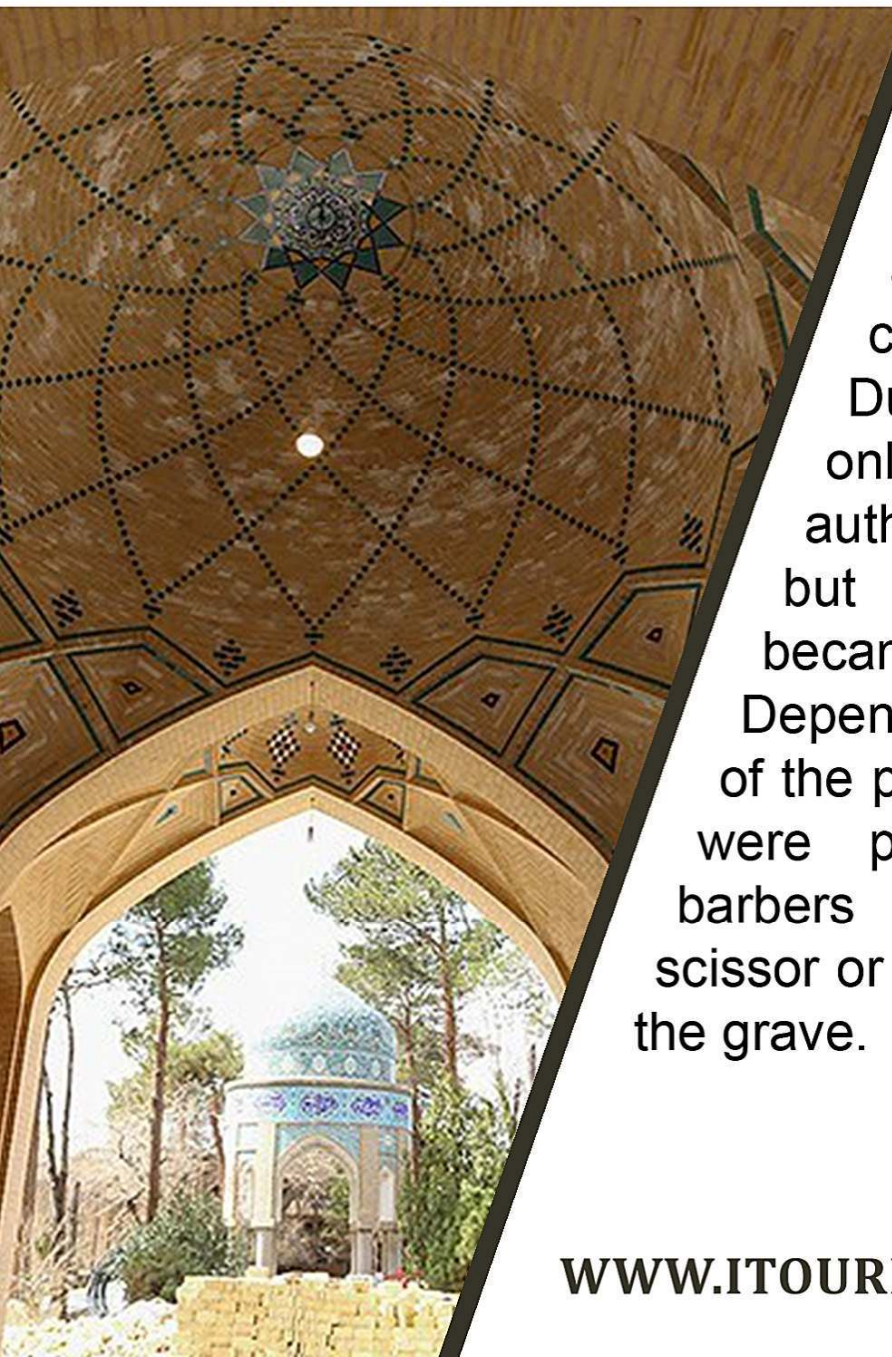
MOSALLA MOSQUE



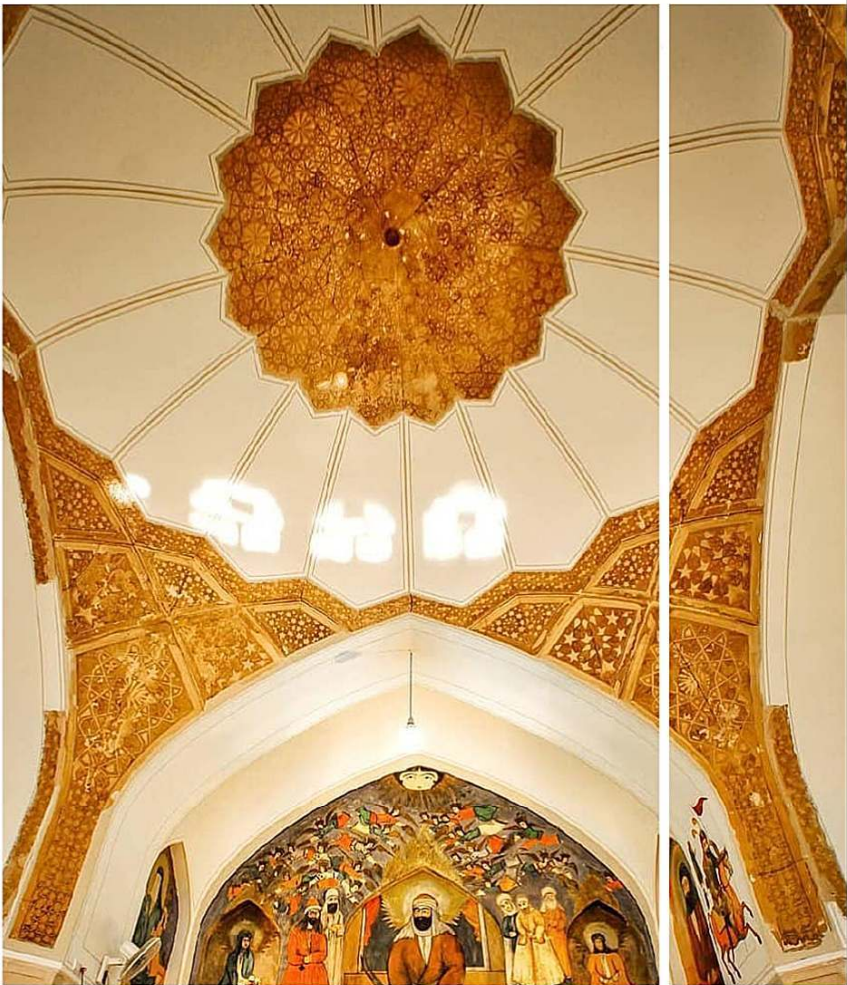
TAKHTE FOULAD

Takht-e Foulad is an ancient cemetery in Isfahan where famous people were buried.

Address: Feiz Street



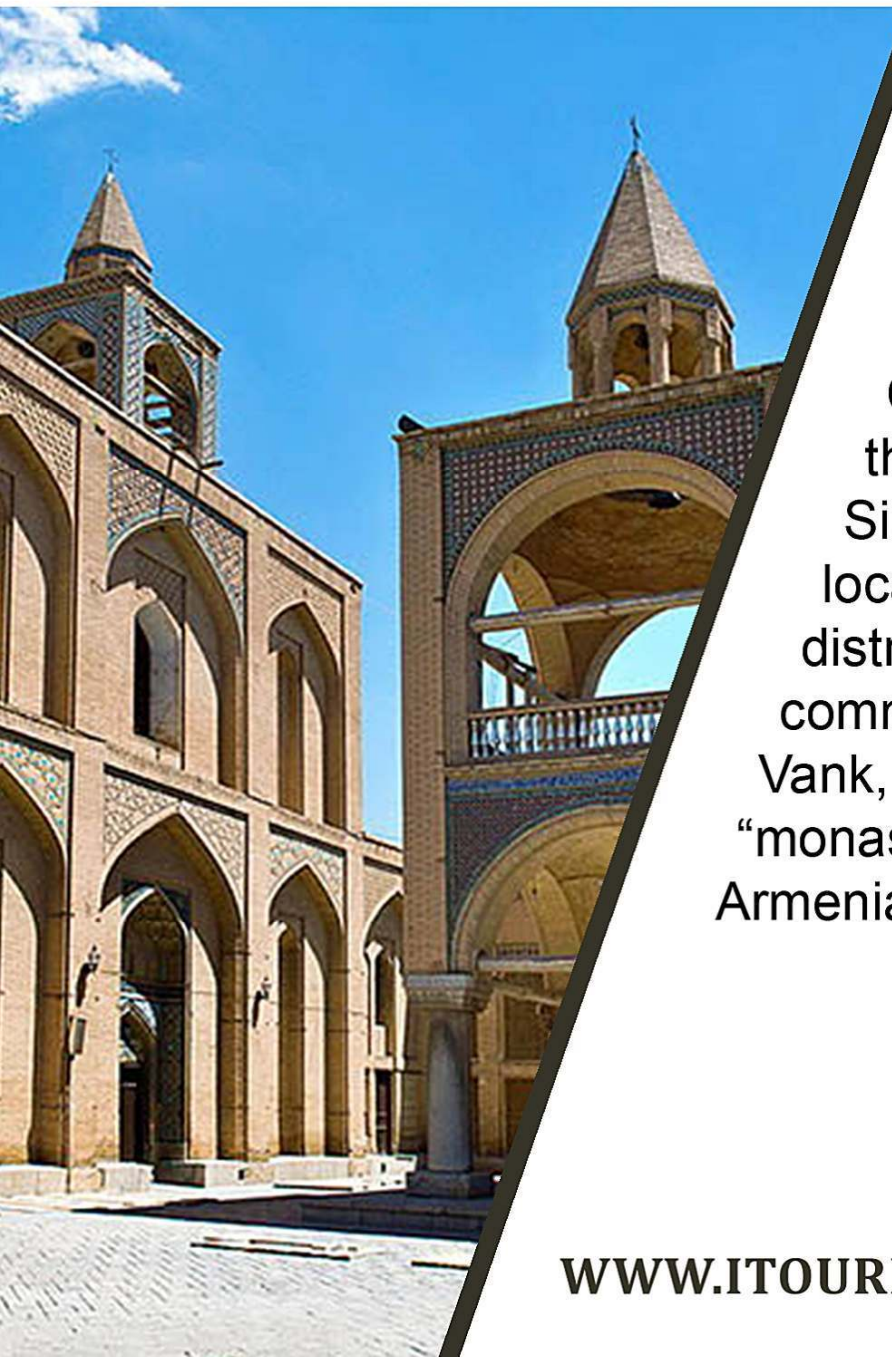
Takht-e Foulad is an 800-year-old historical cemetery in Isfahan. During the Safavid era only prominent figures and authorities were buried there but the cemetery later became a public graveyard. Depending on the professions of the people, their gravestones were patterned. As for the barbers there were patterns of scissor or hair comb sculptured on the grave.



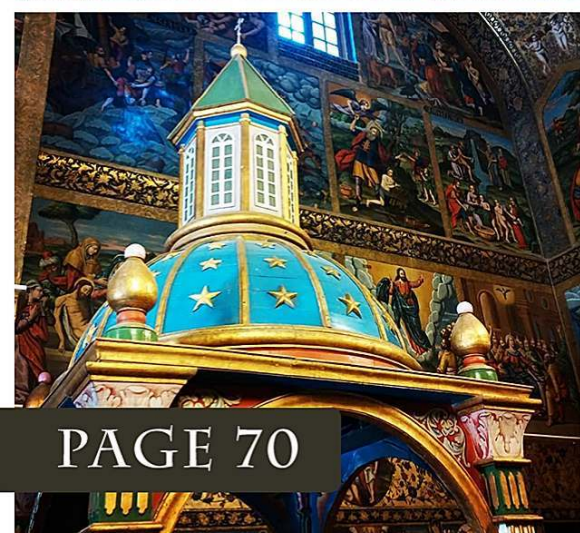
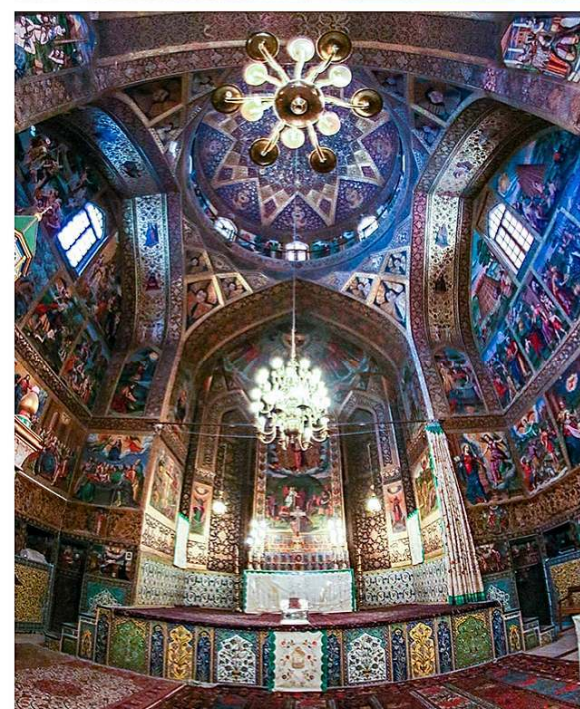
VANK CATHEDRAL

Vank Church belongs to the Armenians of Isfahan city, which was built during the reign of second Shah Abbas located in the Jolfa region of Isfahan.

Address: Jolfa District



The Holy Savior Cathedral, also known the Church of the Saintly Sisters, is a cathedral located in the New Julfa district of Isfahan, Iran. It is commonly referred to as the Vank, which means “monastery” or “convent” in the Armenian language.



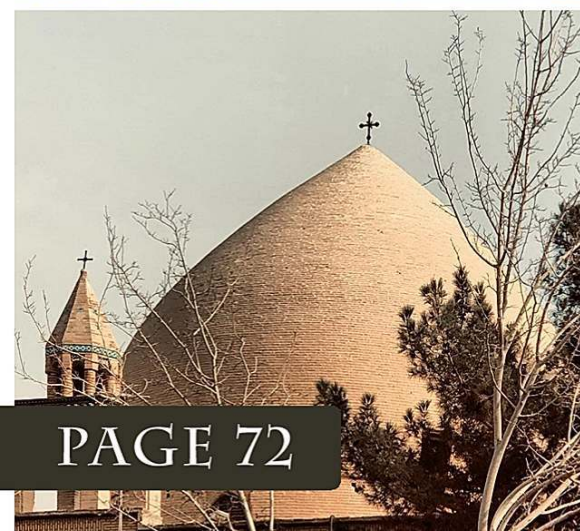
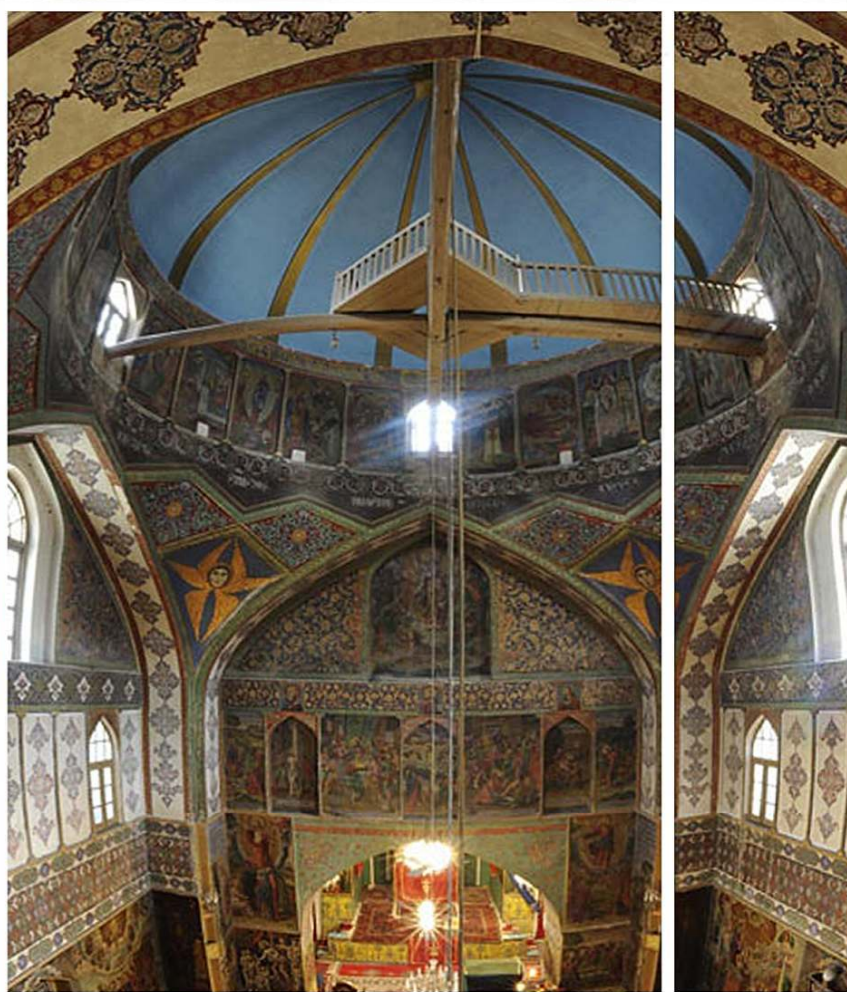
SAINT MARY CHURCH

Saint Mary Church is the second most visited church in Isfahan located on Hakim Nezami Street.

Address: Hakim Nezami Street



Saint Mary Church is the second most visited church in Isfahan after Vank Cathedral. Both Christians and Muslims visit this church. Therefore, the peace that is shared in the hall of the church is not particularly considered for a certain group of people with fixed religious ideologies



MONUMENTS

Naqshe Jahan Square

@aymeric.a
@shahrzadphotography
@lesaventuresdenoor

Imam Mosque

@hajarmojahedi
@rasoolmojahedi
@travelestan
@vhdmzh

Sheykh Lotfollah Mosque

@masoud.voyage
@zhino_pars
@memarineh
@harimaolee

Ali Qapu Palace

@ivandariran
@mohammadaassdi
@amir3050
@rasoolmojahedi

Qeysarieh Bazaar

@atefeh.rezapoor
@riazikambiz
@tahminehtafakkori
@amirkianersi.photo

MONUMENTS

Chehel Sotoun Palace

@seyyed_ali_moussavi

@m.a.ataei.daryaei

@sepehrmohamadiii

@_matio_pic

Chaharbagh School

@hajarmojahedi

@mehrabi.sana

@s_.dehghan

@mohammadhosseinghadiri.1997

Shahrestan Bridge

@storyteller.of.iran

@safoura.asghari

@sina_javaheri67

@esfahania031

Siosepol Bridge

@flying_travel_banana

@safoura.asghari

@panikherz

@mitraghafoorinezhad44

MONUMENTS

Khaju Bridge

@irangeo.travel

@firstsilversurfer

@faraserajianphotography

@visitofiran

Marnan Bridge

@isfahaninlova

@amirhoseinhadi_

@rasoolmojahedi

Shahrestan Bridge

@storyteller.of.iran

@safoura.asghari

@sina_javaheri67

@esfahania031

Choobi Bridge

@mehrzaad.maghsoodian

@amazing_iraan

@mohammadjalili1374

@ahmadrezakazerooni7

Hasht Behesht Palace

@partoayric

@hamid_espanani

@elahe_bmni

@zaghian_photo

MONUMENTS

Mausoleum of Saeb Tabrizi

@iran_beyond_expectation

@mah.meysam

@rasoul.shojaei

Monar Jonban

@taraneh_amirkhiz

@donya_y_shirin

@rezamohammadi

@sogol_ghafarian

Fire Temple

@mamad_reza_gh

@maryammoosakhani

@zendehroudngo

@amirsoleymani1358

Hakim Mosque

@amir.hosseini.mirmoeini

@raha_ravi

@harirsaz_photography

@ahmadrezakazerooni7

Isfahan Jameh Mosque

@mastoor1.toor

@maryamh1987

@amir.hosseini.mirmoeini

@riazikambiz

MONUMENTS

Seyyed Mosque

@nimairangard
@shilan_amirashayeri
@mir_saeidhadian
@sogol_ghafarian

RECREATIONAL PLACES

Flowers Garden

@golpuoneh
@rasoul.shojaei

Birds Garden

@mohammad.zandi90
@_.shokofemolaei._
@sanaz___z68

Isfahan Aquarium

@hrahmani1983
@isfahanaquarium

Isfahan Dreamland

@dreamland_isfahan
@zahra_online

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Instagram Page

RECREATIONAL PLACES

Nazhvan Park

@mohammadreza_mottalaei

@alireza.piic

@shahrzadphotography

Mount Soffeh

@hamidreza_bani

@sinaa_brt

MUSEUMS

Museum of Contemporary Art

@bargahemehr.ngo

@nasrin.sr

@setareh__homa

@hajarmojahedi

Museum of Decorative Arts

@mohorazi

@mojtaba_shahmorady

@farhad_bgi

Isfahan Music Museum

@isfahanmusicmuseum

@mpoorrosta

MUSEUMS

Natural History Museum

@esfahanworld

@mehrddad_mousavi_kh

@isfahan_museums_campaign

NATURAL ATTRACTIONS

Gavkhuni Wetland

@bluenunkistar

@mehrddadsaidi._

@asal.bassir

Varzaneh Desert

@fazil_ahmadi

@offroading_ir

@amir.dehghani.146

@alijabbari.d

RELIGIOUS PLACES

Mosalla Mosque

@dr.mitabi

@daei.saeid

RELIGIOUS PLACES

Takhte Foulad

@takhte_foulad

@sarzamine_shegeftangiz

Vank Cathedral

@samanrafsanjani

@keivan.khatami

@danakhormehr

@bama_gardesh

Saint Mary Church

@zibaiha_